FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1849. [NO. 1687.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

CASH.

WE will pay Cash for healthy young NEGROES. None wanted over 30 years old.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 86-tf

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers and Planters' Almanack for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25.

New Text Book for Schools.

Willard's History of the United States and California.

A NEW Edition of the abridged copy of Mrs. Emma Willard's History of the United States, contains much additional valuable matter, concerning the events of the past ten years, and is recommended to the particular attention of the friends of education.

Willard's Historic Guide.—This work is intended as a guide to the Temple, or map of Time; a chart of Universal History, prepared by the same author.

Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy.—This popular work has passed through 25 editions in quick succession; a good evidence of its great value as a Text Book for Schools.

Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.—This little Book is designed for Elementary Schools, and is highly commended by teachers who use it.

Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity.—12mo. filled with illustrations, designed for Schools; (in press.)

Page's Elements of Geology.—With all the recent discoveries in the Science. (in press.)

Hamilton's Vegetable and Animal Physiology.
Clark's Elements of Drawing and Perspective.
Brook's Latin Lessons, or Latin without a master.
Brook's Greek Lessons, or Greek without a master.
Brook's Collectana Evangelica, in Greek.
Parker's Rhetorical Reader. 12mo.
McIntyre on the use of the Globes.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John-st., N. Y.

Teachers introducing new books are particularly requested to examine the above works before making their selections for their fall classes.
Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.
September 21. 86-3m

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES,

FOR OCTOBER, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$3,000 DOLLARS!

$16,000!! $16,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 123, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 13, 1849.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78!

Making nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $3,000, 1 of 16,000, 1 of 16,000, 1 of 10,178, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 10 of 2,000, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$180 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	90 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	45 00
Ditto	ditto 26 eighths	22 50

$30,000.

$30,000!! $20,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 126, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1849.

Tickets only 10 Dollars!

MOST BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of 50,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,200, 40 of 1,000, 40 of 500, 200 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	35 00

70,000 DOLLARS!

20 PRIZES OF $10,000!

AMOUNTING TO

$200,0000!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class K, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1849.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Magnificent Prize of $70,000, 1 Prize $10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 20 of 2,056, 20 of 1,500, 30 of 500, 129 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,	$270 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves,	135 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters,	67 50
Ditto ditto 25 Eighths,	33 75

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
86-tf-pd.) Alexandria, Virginia.

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.
Oct. 20, 1848 38-1Y

Bank of Fayetteville,

15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

MISS BINGHAM

WILL resume her School at her house in Old Street on MONDAY the 8th October. She will take a class of young Ladies in Drawing and Painting separate from her School.
Sept. 24. 86-6w

NOTICE.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a School in this county. The School is worth three hundred dollars a year—Board found. The applicant must produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications and aptness to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, and of his good moral character. We desire to secure the services of one who will continue, if the parties are all satisfied. Apply to Farq'd Smith & Brother, Fayetteville P. O.
Sept. 22, 1849. 86-tf

HEAD QUARTERS, 34th REGIMENT,

SUMMERVILLE, Sept. 19, 1849.

THE Officers of 34th Regiment are hereby ordered to have their respective Companies at Summerville, N. C., on Thursday 4th October next, precisely at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of Drill and Review. The Officers are required to meet the day previous, for the purpose of Drill and Inspection.

By order of A. D. McLean, Col. Commanding.
HECTOR McNEILL, Adjutant.

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.
Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation, known as Strawberry Hill, or Porter's Neck, on Carver's Creek, in Bladen county, the late residence of Dr. Wm. S. Andres, deceased. There are on the place a new, handsome, and commodious dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, entirely new. The tract contains 640 acres, about one half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respects to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the lowland with oak, ash, &c.; the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair; there are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Andres' overseer for several years) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in shewing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

At the same time and place with the above, will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, maps, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c.

Note and security will be required of the purchaser.
R. E. TROY, Ex'r.
Sept. 12, 1849. 85-ts

REMOVAL.

Laboratory of Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

EPHM LARRABEE, No. 24, South Calvert Sreet, Baltimore, has always on hand the largest and most complete assortment of pure Botanic remedies in the U. States, prepared under his special care at his Laboratory—being the first erected in the United States for the special purpose of preparing Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

All of the pulverized and compounded articles are put up in quarter and half pound packages, and neatly labeled, with directions for retailing, and upon better terms than the same articles can be had in the United States. Every article in his line is warranted genuine—the public can rely upon this.

A liberal discount made to country merchants, who are particularly requested to call and examine quality, &c., before purchasing.

The various Treatises, embracing the most reputed authors, upon the Thomsonian or Botanic System of Medicine, may also be had at his establishment, by the quantity or single copy.
Sept. 17, 1849. 85-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

To Joseph Seawell and wife Eliza.

YOU are hereby required to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the amended Bill of Complaint of Henrietta Campbell and others against Carleton J. Campbell and others, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1849.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. & M.
September 14, 1849. 85-6w

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

FOR RENT.

THAT large DWELLING HOUSE on Dick street, at present occupied by A. M. Campbell. Also, a Dwelling House on Haymount, joining the situation occupied by Rev. Daniel Johnson. Also, a Warehouse on Gillespie street. For terms, apply to
JAMES JENKINS.
Sept. 8, 1849. 84-4w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile business. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROBT. McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.
Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., August 13, 1849. 81-tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he will be absent from this place until about the 29th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give instruction in music on the Piano Forte.

Also, lessons given on the Guitar.

L. H. W. takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same.
Sept. 12, 1849. 85-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his PLANTATION in Marion District, S. C. It lies on Little Pee Dee River, in from one to two miles from McDuffie's Landing, and a few miles above the proposed track of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, and it contains about ONE THOUSAND ACRES. The Land is very finely Timbered, and the greater part of it is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, &c. A reasonable credit will be given to purchasers. As to the quality of the Land, &c., I would respectfully refer to A. M. Carmichael, who lives near the place.

WM CARMICHAEL
Bennettsville, S. C., Sept. 15, 1849. 85-4w

PAINTS, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

WHITE LEAD,
Verdigris,
Chrome Green,
Paris Green,
Venetian Red,
Imperial Green,
French Yellow,
Chrome Yellow,
Spanish Brown,
Lamp Black,
Copal Varnish,
Japan Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Linseed Oil,
Whale Oil,
Sperm Oil,
Window Glass,
Amber, Terra de Sienna, Litharge, Red Lead, Vermillion, Vandyke Brown, Prussian Blue, Pumice Stone, Putty, Gold Leaf, Drop Black, Sand Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO—BRUSHES of all kinds.

All of which are for sale low by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 17, 1849. 85-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

(*North side Hay street, midway between the New Hotel and the Market.*)

HAS just received from the north, a splendid assortment of Goods in his line, among which can be found gold and silver Watches, from $8 up to $100; gold chains; seals; keys; breast pins; ear rings; finger rings, a fine assortment; bracelets; lockets; all kinds of spectacles; gold pens, with gold and silver holders; gold pencils; studs; gold and silver belt buckles; silver combs; coral beads; card cases; a neat article of pocket books; steel beads and steel bags; purses; music boxes; plated cake baskets; plated castors; silver mugs; plated and brass candlesticks, and brass clocks. All kinds of silver spoons, (warranted pure silver.)

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Epaulettes, and military goods of all kinds, from a chapeaux to a spur.

All of the above goods will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in any country, at retail.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and jewelry.
Sept. 8, 1849. 85-3m

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.
Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving at their old Stand, East Corner Market Square, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, embracing every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, all kinds of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's wear, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Fashionable HATS, BONNETS, and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; a beautiful selection of RIBBONS; Ladies', Misses', and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c.

☞ The above Stock embraces every style and description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store; and as our *personal attention* was given in the selection of every article, we flatter ourselves we can offer inducements to purchasers. (East Corner Market Square)

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 6. 84-2m

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company:

THE Board of Directors passed a Resolution at their last Meeting, requiring the Stockholders in the above Company "to pay ten per cent. on the amount of their several subscriptions, on or before the 15th of September next."

This resolution was passed in July last.

B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. & D. R. Nav. Com.
Sept. 10, 1849. 85-1m

LEATHER.

RUSSET and black Upper and Harness LEATHER, from the Wake County Tannery, for sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 14, 1849.

☞ Dry and green HIDES wanted.

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 17, 1849. 77-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.
BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Now's the time to Sell Land Warrants.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at G, between 13 and 14th streets, Washington City, D. C.
CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Sept. 6, 1849. 43tf

For Sale—A Great Bargain.

AN excellent Dwelling, next South of Mr. J. W. Sandford's, on Dick street.

For particulars, apply to James Banks, Esq.

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope,

by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 3, 1849. 83-tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE received in part, and expect by the 1st of September to receive the balance, of their **Fall and Winter Goods,** consisting of their usual variety of

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,

&c. &c., which they offer at the lowest market prices, for cash or good paper.
August 27, 1849. 82-8w

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NEW FALL GOODS,

BY THE STEAMER EVERGREEN.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just commenced to receive his Fall and Winter GOODS, and will be receiving by nearly every arrival from the North, until his supply of goods is completed. All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered by wholesale or retail at reduced prices.
August 9th, 1849. 80-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.
WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.
August 12, 1849. 80-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.
NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849. 73-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.
July 16, 1849. 73-tf

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.
June 25, 1849. 73-tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company,
FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 3, 1849.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an instalment of 23 per cent. on the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be required, payable at the office of the Company, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 11th day of October next.

By order of the Board.
EDW. LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
Jno. M. Ross, Clerk of the Board.
Sept. 8, 1849. 84-td

NEW GOODS.

H. Branson & Son

ARE receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c. &c.

Which will be sold for Cash or Produce, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.
Sept. 10. 84-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM receiving my FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper, &c.,

Which I will sell at the lowest market prices for Cash, or on time for approved paper.
JOHN D. STARR.
Sept. 8, 1849. 84-6w

SUPERIOR TEAS,

Just received and for sale low.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Extra fine IMPERIAL,
Extra fine OOLOONG,
Young HYSON, and
SOUCHONG TEAS.

These Teas were selected in New York City by a judge, as the best which could be procured.
S. J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 10, 1849. 84-tf

Plank Road, or No Plank Road!

THE Subscriber is now receiving a very extensive assortment of **Fall & Winter GOODS,** selected exclusively by himself in N. York during the past month. His stock embraces a general variety of

STAPLE DRY GOODS, viz:

Blue, black and brown Broadcloths,
Plain and fancy Cassimeres, of every variety,
Sattinets, Wool Tweeds, Corduroys, Beaver Cloth,
Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, bro. & bl'ch'd Shirtings,
Bed and Negro Blankets, together with almost every desirable article in the Staple trade,
Satin and Silk Vestings,
Plain black and fancy Alpacas and Alpaca Lustres, of latest patterns,
Cashmere-de-E'cosses for Ladies' Winter Dresses,
A great variety of Prints, newest styles and most beautiful patterns,
Worsted Shawls; Red, white and green Flannels,
Canton Flannel, Silk and Cotton Dress Shawls,
Apron Checks, Bed Ticks, Ginghams,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Combs, with a great variety of notions not enumerated.

Also, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Mule Collars, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, with a variety of articles belonging to the Hardware line.

50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
Brown, Crushed, Loaf and Refined Sugars,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom Salts,
A superior article Spanish Indigo, Madder,
Saleratus, Bar Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Hyson, Young Hyson & Gunpowder Tea, best quality,
Pots, Ovens, Spiders and Skillets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
35 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
Blacksmiths' Tools in sets, of superior quality,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 sacks Salt, with a few hhds. prime Molasses.

All of which will be sold as usual at the very lowest prices, for Cash, or exchanged for all kinds of Produce on the most liberal terms.

All that is required of persons wishing to buy the very best bargains, is to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Old Stand, No. 4 Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 11, 1849. 84tf

NEW GOODS & NEW STORE.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, and nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and is now receiving and opening an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and N. York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

and SILK GOODS generally; also an assortment of *Notions*, viz: Combs, Brushes, Soaps, &c., and a very general assortment of the following goods:

Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.

The subscriber tenders an invitation to all his old customers (and the purchasers of goods in this market generally) to give him a call, being determined to sell Goods cheap—and to accommodate customers to the extent of his ability and means—for Cash, Country Produce, or to prompt time purchasers. As he cannot give a catalogue in a newspaper advertisement, please call, and he will show all. This shall cost nothing.
Sept. 10, 1849. 84-8w

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 21st of February last, my negro woman MARY, aged about 30 years, having with her a child about 9 months old. Mary is about 5 feet high, and yellow complected. She is supposed to be lurking on the Cape Fear River, about the Plantations of J. J. McKay and James Robeson, Jr., in Bladen county, N. C. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Robeson county, N. C., near J. J. McKay's Mills, or $15 for their confinement in any Jail, so that I get them again. Address the undersigned at Lumberton.
DAVID KING.
Sept. 19, 1849. 85-5w

POETRY.

JUDGE GENTLY.

Oh, there has many a tear been shed,
And many a heart been broken,
For want of a gentle hand stretched forth,
Or a word in kindness spoken.

Then oh, with brotherly regard
Greet every son of sorrow,
So from each tone of love his heart
New hope, new strength, shall borrow.

Nor turn, with cold and scornful eye,
From Him who hath offended,
But let the harshness of reproof
With kindest tones be blended.

The seeds of good are every where,
And, in the guiltiest bosom,
Should, by quickening rays of love,
Put forth their tender blossom.

While many a tempted soul hath been
To deeds of evil hardened,
Who felt that bitterness of grief,
The first offence unpardoned.

Editorial Decency.—The Washington Union has a favorite correspondent who signs himself "Heroic Age." He occupies a column of that delectable sheet three times a week, and rivals all but Bundlecund in the purity of his style, the force of his logic, and the elevation of his sentiments. We find the following paragraph in one of his late effusions, which is a pretty fair sample of the whole:

"Well, the old thunder-splitter in brimstone-colored inexpressibles and *green* shoes, has returned from his grand tour, and strange to say, his disorder, though abating, still continues, notwithstanding on his way home he ate, at a meal, twelve ears of green corn, and a pound of bacon and collards, besides moistening the whole with a little 31 cent whiskey. The cabinet, though naturally weakly and inclined to *swell*, are as comfortable as they expected to be when they accepted the regency and acted alone."

And this sort of composition is expected to break down the Administration—and the men who write it are to succeed to power!

THE BILL OF EXCHANGE.

The following incident is such a one as will call forth the admiration of all. It occurred in New York, and the gentleman who appears to so much advantage in it is well known in Wall street:

Mr. W. is an Englishman and a Quaker. He has realized a handsome fortune in business, and has now retired, spends yearly his whole income in benevolent objects, and his merit is not lessened by the quiet and unobtrusive manner in which he effects his purposes. Some years since a young gentleman came out from England to New York for the purpose of going into business, and into the same line of business in which Mr. W. then was. The young Englishman brought letters of introduction to Mr. W., who immediately gave him all the assistance and counsel he needed to render his success in business sure. After he had been in business some time, the young gentleman, who was a Quaker also, had occasion to remit funds to the amount of $4,000 or $5,000 to England, and seeing a bill of exchange for about the sum advertised, he went to Mr. W. and asked him if it were good. He told him at once it was so, and the young merchant purchased it and sent it to England. But when it arrived there it was not accepted, and the loss fell of course upon the young merchant.

"George," said he, "did thee not buy a bill of Jeremiah some time since?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was the bill accepted?"

"No, sir."

"George, did thee buy that bill at my recommendation?"

"I asked thee about it."

"Would thee have bought it, had I not told thee it was good?"

"No; I don't think I should."

"Well, George, I want thee to give me that bill."

The young man gave him the bill. He went to his own store, calculated the amount of exchange at the time when the bill was drawn, added interest up to date, and drew his check for the whole amount, which he sent to his young friend's store. The bill remains to this day unsatisfied by the drawer. Occasional instances of this kind, and an unvarying practice of truly christian virtues, have placed the Society of Friends among our most respected citizens.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Diarrhœa frequently visits us as an epidemic. When it first makes its appearance on a plantation its progress may be effectually arrested by the use of the sweet potato. This esculent is, par excellence, *the thing* for negro children. When it is much used, the two diseases which sweep off more young negroes than all others (worms and diarrhœa) are rarely ever known.—*Southern Cultivator.*

The small quantity of language that a man can do business with is really surprising. A friend of ours at the Isthmus says, that four weeks after he arrived he only knew seven words of Spanish; and yet, with even them, he managed in less than a week to quarrel with his washwoman, stick his landlord, and run away with an heiress! To effect the latter, he says it was only necessary to use six words, "fall in my arms, my love," and she fell in.

To Shake off Trouble.—Set about doing good to somebody; put on your hat, and go and visit the sick and the poor; inquire into their wants and administer unto them; seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them of the consolations of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.—*Howard.*

At first setting out upon a vicious course, men are a little nice and delicate, like young travellers, who at first, are offended at every speck of dirt that lights upon them, but after they have been accustomed to it, and have travelled a good while in foul ways, it ceaseth to be troublesome to be dashed and bespattered.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

Life Insurance.—We have frequently adverted to this subject, which is one that cannot be too much "kept before the people." The provision which it makes for the comfort and happiness of those whom sudden death leaves widows and fatherless is universally conceded to be important and desirable; but still in reference to this duty, perhaps more than to any other of like magnitude, men seem to be undecided and to procrastinate. Not that they think insuring life will hasten death—that ridiculous superstition is long since abandoned—but that they practically believe death to be distant, and that therefore there is ample time to make such arrangements as prudence strongly points out.

Perhaps no persons see such abundant evidence of the folly of procrastination as editors of newspapers. With hundreds of these vehicles of information passing under our eye, we note repeated instances of the good and evil of the two courses—insuring life and neglecting to insure it. On the one hand the salvation of beloved ones from the destroying frigid hand of poverty, and on the other tribulation added to distress. We believe we "do virtuously" to keep the two pictures before our readers, and to urge upon them the propriety of carefully ascertaining what insurance companies are at once safe and liberal, of which there are several in this city, and then securing the desirable boon in the event of death. We give from a Frankfort, (Ky.) paper the last instance we have seen of the practical benefit of life insurance, as shown in the following correspondence.

"VERSAILLES, Sept. 5, 1849.

HENRY WINGATE, Esq., Frankfort:

Dear Sir: I have received your favor of the 4th, enclosing me the full amount of $5,000, for the benefit of Mrs Mary A. Thornton, widow of my late brother, Thomas F. Thornton, who had taken a policy of insurance on his life, for the above amount, of you, as agent for the Nautilus Insurance Company of New York,* only a few weeks before his death—thus, very clearly demonstrating the practical utility of life insurance. I am yours, respectfully, D. THORNTON.

* By an act of the Legislature of New York, passed last Winter, the title of the company was changed, and it is now known as the "New York Life Insurance Company."

MODERN METHOD OF EMPANNELING A JURY.

We alluded a day or two ago, to the absurdity of a man being disqualified from acting as a juror, because he had read a newspaper account, or expressed an opinion, of the matter to be tried. The Merchants' Day Book of New York, thus hits off the modern method of empannelling a jury in that city.

During the time consumed in obtaining a jury for the trial of the Astor House rioters, the following scene occurred, upon the trial of *John Smith*, as Juror. Mr. S. was a very intelligent looking man:

Counsel for Prisoners—What is your name, sir?

Juror—John Smith.

Counsel—What is your business, Mr. Smith?

Juror—A merchant.

Counsel—Can you read and write?

Juror—(Smiling indignantly.) Yes.

Counsel—Well, Mr. Smith, have you heard of the Astor Place riots?

Juror—I have.

Counsel—How did you hear of them?

Juror—I read an account of them in the newspapers.

Counsel—What newspapers do you read?

Juror—I read the Courier, Tribune, Journal of Commerce, Merchants' Day Book, Herald, Express, Globe, Sun, and all the other respectable papers published in this city, besides a number from other cities.

Counsel—Do you believe what you read in the newspapers.

Juror—As a general thing I *do*. It is the business of the *Press* to supply the world with truthful intelligence. There is no other source of universal and reliable information.

Counsel—That will do, Mr. Smith. I object to this man as a juror.

District Attorney—Why?

Counsel—1st, because he can read—2d, because he reads newspapers, and 3d, because he believes what he reads!

After a brief discussion, Mr. Smith was set aside as an incompetent juror, and *Dennis O'Flaherty* was called up for examination.

Counsel for Prisoners—What is your business, Mr. O'Flaherty?

Dennis—Is it me *business* ye mane? Sure an I dig cellars and clane privies.

Counsel—Can you read?

Dennis—Troth an I can't.

Counsel—Can you write?

Dennis—Can I write—sure an' I can make me mark, if your honor'd hould the pin for me.

Counsel—Well, Dennis, *do you believe* what you hear read from the newspapers?

Dennis—The newspapers! Do I believe the newspapers? Faith an I don't thin. I never hear a word that's in 'em, for Alderman Muggins tould me the newspapers were *all bloody liars*, an I must only believe what he and the rist of the gintlemen on the ticket he wanted me to vote, tould me.

Counsel—Mr. O'Flaherty, have you heard of the Astor Place Riots?

Dennis—Riots! Is it riots ye mane? Ah! by the pipers, an' I've heard of a good deal of riots in me time, and bin in some of thim, too. If its riotin' your honor wants done—faith an' I'm as good a hand at the shilaleagh as ony of yers.

Counsel—Do you know the nature of an oath, Mr. O'Flaherty?

Dennis—An oath! *By Jabers* an' I do, for I take enough of them every day.

Counsel—That will do Mr. O'Flaherty, and I hope the triers will find you, as I do, a most competent juror!

In a few minutes Mr. O'Flaherty was declared a good and proper juror; but in consequence of his elevation to the jury-box, he took an extra horn, which elevated him so high that he was carried to the Tombs, where he now lies asleep in a *five day cell.*

THE DISMISSAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The Republic, in confirmation of its statement that the refusal of the Government to hold official intercourse with Mr. Poussin, on account of the offensive matter and manner of his notes addressed to the State Department, does not present a case about which France has a right to take umbrage, cites the authority of Judge Kent upon the right and practice of governments under the law of nations, as follows:—

"If ambassadors should be so regardless of the object of their privilege as to insult, or openly attack the laws of government of a nation to whom they are sent, their functions may be suspended by a refusal to treat with them, or application can be made to their own sovereign for their recall, or they may be dismissed, and required to depart within a reasonable time. We have had instances, within our own times, of all these modes of dealing with ministers who have given offence, and it is not to be denied that every government has a perfect right to judge for itself whether the language or conduct of a foreign minister be admissable."—*Kent's Commentaries on the Law of Nations, chap. ii., section "Ambassadors."*

This dismissal of a foreign minister, is no new thing in the history of the diplomatic intercourse between nations. In 1809 Mr. Jackson, the then English Minister to the United States, was dismissed, as M. Poussin has been. The Republic says:

Mr. Jackson's offence was, the imputation of a knowledge on the part of the United States Government of certain limitations and restrictions of power contained in the instructions of his successor; after such knowledge had been disclaimed by the Secretary of State. This offence falls short of the insult offered by M. Poussin; yet Mr. Jackson was not again recognized by the Government, though he protested that he intended no insult to the American Executive. The British Government took no exception to Mr Jackson's dismissal, though the English cabinet did not regard the language of its minister as especially offensive to the American Government. That was a question, however, which the American Government had to decide for itself, and Great Britain had no right to, nor did she, cavil with the decision.

A more recent case is that of Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister, who, not a long time since, was dismissed from Madrid in a very unceremonious manner by the Court of Spain, to which he had given offence.

In neither of these cases was even the otherwise friendly intercourse of the nations concerned, interrupted.

In this connection, it is proper to notice, that the administration of General Taylor has, in several instances, which have recently occurred, recognized the very principle, upon which it now acts. The Intelligencer thus refers to one instance:

Early in this Administration a demand was made by the Government of Spain for the recall from Havana of Gen. R. B. Campbell, the respected and efficient Consul of the United States at that port, on the ground of objection to his official conduct in a certain particular. After a thorough examination of the case, the Executive, approving the conduct of the Consul in that affair, refused to recall him. But upon the question having arisen whether offence would be taken by the Government of this country at the revocation by the Government of Spain of the Exequatur by which the Consul had been recognised, the inquiry was answered by a declaration on the part of this Government, that the United States could not take exception to such a step, which was a matter of right on the part of any Government choosing to exercise it. The Exequatur was not revoked, it is true, because, it is presumed, the Government of Spain was not so much dissatisfied with what had passed at Havana as to reject a Consul who was in all other respects acceptable to the Government and inhabitants of Cuba; but the answer of this Government was not the less conclusive as to the question of right.

In view of these facts, it is clear that the Executive, in refusing to hold any further official intercourse with M. Poussin, as the Minister of France, has exercised a right which has not only been acknowledged by the Government of Great Britain, in its diplomatic correspondence with this Government, nearly forty years ago, as a right existing under national law, but which this Administration itself has repeatedly and distinctly recognised during its yet brief existence.

At a recent meeting of the Cabinet it is said to have been decided that the position taken in reference to the question out of which this affair with France has grown could not be receded from. We presume this is as it should be, and, though it may seem to render the issue more grave, it is not too much to say that there is no danger of a serious rupture between the two countries. At this time of the day the United States and France are not going to war about such a matter. We have no fear for the national honor in the hands of Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet, nor is our confidence in this respect any the less because we believe this question will be settled by peaceful negotiation, without serious harm to any body except the frightened sellers of stocks, and for losses of that sort we cannot feel any very deep sympathy. There will be peace, and an honorable peace; of that let every body be assured.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.

Through the friendly intervention of Mr. Crampton, the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Poussin has made conciliatory propositions to our Government through the Secretary of State. The matter was referred to the President, who refused to allow Mr. Poussin to resume his official functions until further advices were received from France.

As to the case of the *Eugenie*, [the wrecked vessel whose detention for thirty hours after being relieved by Capt. Carpender has been made the subject of formal complaint against this Government by the French Government,] it is our private opinion that her Captain was an ungrateful puppy, who should have been kicked out of the office of the French Minister, to whom he originally presented his claim. After running his vessel on a dangerous rock and having her got off by the volunteered exertions of our brave tars, he ought to have been willing to await the decision of some competent court on the claim of salvage; but, that having been so speedily abandoned, he should have sneaked off with his vessel, and never mentioned the subject to an honorable man. His complaining of the detention was a sublimity of impudence, which we trust is not often paralleled. We think a just umpire would settle this claim substantially as follows: "Take the Eugenie back to Anton Lizardo, and run her on the rock El Riso, just as she ran herself before the Iris came to her relief. Have Capt. Carpender there, well prepared by three weeks' practice of bows and genuflexions under the tutelage of a French dancing-master, to step right on board the Eugenie the moment she is 'hard on,' and say, 'Monsieur Captain of the Eugenie, I humbly ask your pardon, and that of your Government, for my rudeness at the time you formerly ran on this rock and I was fool enough to get you off. I hope you will have a good time. Monsieur, I wish you a very good morning.'—*New York Tribune.*

"MORAL TREASON."

When, some three years since, that portion of the American people who believed the war with Mexico was unnecessary and unjust, exercised the freeman's privilege and gave utterance to their sentiments, they were not only roundly abused by the Locofoco press, but even President Polk so far forgot the dignity of his station and his good manners as a gentleman, as to charge moral treason on those citizens of this free country. All who ventured an opinion adverse to the policy of the Administration, were charged with giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. By no *one* was this Presidential slang more freely retailed than by the Editor of the Union. Against the National Intelligencer, particularly, were the Union's charges aimed. The "foreign affinities," as they were termed, of the Intelligencer, supplied the Union with almost daily editorials, and Messrs. Gales & Seaton were held up to the people as very little, if any, better than traitors. Our country, right or wrong, was then the slogan of the Union. Now, however, the tune is changed. The Democracy have not the management of our foreign relations, and they do not hesitate to exercise the right which they denied to their opponents. The Union and the New York Evening Post are siding against our own Government in the difficulty with France. Now, while we utterly disagree with the Editors of these papers, and believe that our Government acted precisely as it should have done in regard to France, we congratulate them on having, at even this late day, discovered that an American citizen can freely criticise the policy of his Government without committing "moral treason"—without giving "aid and comfort" to other nations. If the Union and Post really believe that our Government is to blame—if they are not influenced by that captious and cavilling spirit that has prompted them to assail every thing that the Administration has done, or left undone, they are right to give expression to their views, and no one, but he who is fit to be a slave, will charge them with "moral treason" or with giving "aid and comfort" to France.—*Petersburg Intell.*

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The Steamer Severn arrived at New Orleans on the 29th with Vera Cruz dates to the 15th inst. She brought $1,131,144 in specie, nearly all to go to England.

Mr. Clifford, our late Minister to Mexico, has returned in the Severn.

The papers announce the departure of Mr. Clifford with regret. It is asked, who is to be his successor, as no one yet has been appointed to succeed him.

Considerable speculation is going on relative to the destination of the Round Islanders, under Col. White. From the Rio Grande to the Belize, the alarm has been given in all the intermediate ports on the coast, each city fearing a sudden attack. Gen. Vega had sent a courier to the Federal Government to demand succor. Gov. Barbacano, surrounded as he was with Indian difficulties, had drawn together imposing forces of infantry, cavalry and artillery, among the Yucatan ports.—He fears only for Laguna, which he recommends with solicitude to the Mexican Government.

The Mexican Consul at New Orleans had advised the Commandant General of Tamaulipas, of the intended departure of 800 armed Americans with two steamers for the Island of Lobos, which is about 25 or 30 miles from Tampico. This news had caused great excitement, and is supposed to be a movement in concert with the friends of Santa Anna on the borders of the Rio Grande.

The Government, up to the last advices, was making extensive preparations of defence in the cities along the coast.

A Family Convention.—Wm. Jennings died in England in 1798, leaving an estate of $40,000,000. He had no legal representative in England. The heirs there, on the maternal side, instituted suit, and were defeated by the Crown upon the ground that the heirs upon the paternal side were in the United States. This information came to a branch of the *Jennings Family* in the Northern and Eastern States some fifteen years ago. They prosecuted an investigation which proved abortive, but elicited information which is said to amount almost to positive proof that the Jenningses of the Southern and Western States are the legal heirs. They communicated this information to the Southern branch of the family, and it has led to the assembling at Nashville, on the 15th instant, of a convention of representatives from its various subordinate branches, consisting of seventy-eight delegates from eight States, to take preliminary steps for the prosecution of their claims before the courts of England. The Nashville Whig says that this convention comprises a large amount of legal talent, so as to leave no doubt that the investigation will be prosecuted with the energy and ability commensurate with the large pecuniary interest involved. After a patient investigation of the genealogy of many members of this extensive family, a committee of seven was appointed to obtain in a legal form the necessary evidence, and then to send a commissioner to England to prosecute the suit for the large sum to which they think they are entitled.

Left by the Cars.—A very unfortunate circumstance occurred yesterday. A southern gentleman from South Carolina, who had been stopping several days at the Globe Hotel, was married in this city in the forenoon to a lady in this city, and all things were in readiness for the happy pair to leave in the express train. Having purchased the tickets and comfortably seated in the cars, the gentleman thought he would step over to bid mine host Winton a good bye. Off he went and in the meantime off went the cars, carrying with them the bride, who was no doubt in some consternation. The telegraph—the last resort—was applied to—and the lady was implored to remain at Bragg's Hotel at Utica until the next train should arrive. A return telegraph assured him that it was all right and the last time we saw our hero was that he was at the point of departure.—*Syracuse Journal.*

A man who had lived much in society, said that his acquaintances would fill a cathedral, but that a pulpit would hold all his friends.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Infamous System of Espionage!

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON!

———O 'tis sport to see
The engineer hoist with his own petard.

The Whig of this morning will convulse the Whigs of the universe with laughter. There has not been such rare sport since ——the Lord only knows when. Certainly in our day and generation, we have experienced nothing approaching it. Our sides are sore from laughter, and we have fattened ten pounds within the week chuckling over the incomparable achievement. May it have the same delectable effect on all our readers.

The old fox of the Union is caught at last, nicely, adroitly, beautifully trapped, and in *his own snare!*

About a month since, we published in the shape of a letter from Washington, an extract from a letter written from the same place to the *Richmond Enquirer in 1829!* It contained an infamous proposition to establish a secret system of *Espionage* throughout the Republic. We felt some repugnance to seem, by publishing it, to give countenance to such an abominable project—and some friends from the country have complained of our admitting such a proposition into our columns. But we said nothing. We felt a presentiment that we were about to hook the veteran and artful dodger. He eyed the bait a long time, nibbled at it very gently, and last Saturday fairly gorged it. Lo and behold him fluttering in the dust! With the exception of a change of date, and the first two sentences, prefixed to gild the bait, and the substitution of *Locofocoism* for *coalition*, and "Union" for "National Republican," (the Whig paper at that day,) this letter is an exact transcript of a portion of a letter signed "Aristides," published in the Enquirer of 14th April, 1829, and copied into Niles' Register of May 2d, 1829!

We copy the entire article of the Union, and pray the reader to scan closely every sentence of the text and the comment, and bear in mind all the while, that all the ferocious blows of the Union, directed against the *infamous proposition* and its authors, are applicable to themselves.

Observe that he begins by expatiating upon the horrors of the Spanish system of *espionage*, as introduced by the Spanish Governor-General of Cuba, and practised by the despots of Europe—*"the most abominable of all the devices of tyrants!"*—But all these, bad as they are, are nothing in comparison with "the secret and infamous system of espionage" instituted by *"the agents and minions of the Cabinet!" "They invoke their friends in the country to become secret spies and informers against their Democratic neighbors!"*—*"Base and infamous* (exclaims the virtuous and indignant Ritchie) as such a proposition is, we actually find it made in *so many words* (his own, 20 years ago, when he was organizing the Jacksonian dynasty) in the following letter written in this city and published in the Richmond Whig of August 28." "We publish the letter entire (continues this consistent and immaculate patriot) in order *to prove* the existence of this *shameful system* of secret inquisition (he does prove it, with a vengeance!) and to show the *ferocious spirit* of *proscription* which pervades the bosom of the writer, and which *can find its parallel only among the brutal and sanguinary human butchers of the French Revolution of 1798!!!"* Gemini, how he does pile up the agony! *"Brutal and sanguinary human butchers!"* What a cruel old man he must be, thus to stigmatize his *own offspring!* The elder Brutus was not half so merciless.

He gives the "letter entire," and then, having taken breath, proceeds with a fresh torrent of indignant vituperation. "The italics are our own, (exclaims the sole organ,) and we have made use of them to bring out in *bold relief* the infamous proposition which the letter embodies."—Bless your old soul, and many thanks for your pains! It was the very thing we wished you to do. "It is such WRETCHES—(Oh! Lordy! this is being personal!) "It is such WRETCHES as the writer of this letter, that now cater for *this* Administration"—(a slight mistake, old gentleman; you should have said, that catered for the *Jackson* Administration,) "and are employed by the Cabinet"—*were* employed by the Cabinet of the Greatest and Best, if you please.

This secret system of espionage, we are told, "invades the sanctity of a man's home, follows his footsteps into the public thoroughfares, ferrets out his private interests and affairs, and watches and notes down his speech uttered even in the confidence of friendship." It is a most detestable system—and we can find no language strong enough to give expression to our abhorrence of it. "But, (continues this veteran and virtuous scribe,) this infamous system does not stop here."—What! worse than represented above! Is that possible? Yes, and the old man makes it as plain as a pike-staff, by employing the very words of his own correspondent in 1829—who was willing to continue *"the most helpless pauper in the world,"* if he could only get this system enforced. "But this infamous system (says the frank and indignant Ritchie,) does not stop here. It invites one portion of the citizens of this country to turn *secret spies* and *common informers*, and to lay in wait about their neighbors' domicils, to watch their footsteps, in order secretly to pick up their unguarded and casual expressions, and to report them *to the Government*, that they may be punished by proscription." Every word true as preaching!

But the peroration is grand. We put it in italics, "to bring it out in bold relief." Here it is:

"We now invoke the candid and serious attention of the American people to the facts which we have stated, and which THE LETTER ABOVE ABUNDANTLY PROVES. *We call the attention of the honest and partriotic men of all parties in Pennsylvania and Maryland, who are so soon to express their judgments upon the acts and manners of this Administration, to the state of things which not only exists here, but throughout the country. * * * We invoke the American people to contemplate the nature and tendency of this monstrous and detestable system. What is it to lead to? And where is it to end?* WILL IT NOT BREAK UP ALL CONFIDENCE BETWEEN MAN AND MAN? (Why didn't you think of this when you were advocating it in '29?) *Does it not strike at the very vitals of society?* (It comes mighty near it.) *And, if persisted in, will it not* LEAD TO DEEDS OF VIOLENCE AND BLOOD? (Shocking to contemplate!) *We again invoke the American people to contemplate the nature and consequences of this vile and infamous system of secret espionage, which has been established under the patronage of the Cabinet, and which its shameless instruments and agents are attempting to extend to every neighborhood in the Union." Eheu! Jam satis!*

We take this to be the finest invective ever delivered by any human being against his own abominations. Satan himself could not rebuke sin with a more fervid eloquence, and with a more honest glow of irrepressible indignation. *"Ritchie on the infamous system of espionage"* will stand forever A No. 1 on the catalogue of self-chastisements!

But poor Bundlecund and Ritchie!—What must be their feelings when they get the news, and find themselves hoisted by their own petard! We would give fifty thousand pounds of California gold dust, if we had it to spare, to witness their first interview. It would be a scene for a painter of genius! Oh Bundlecund! Bundlecund, oh!

WOMAN'S CURIOSITY.

Week before last, the brethren of the Lodge of Odd Fellows at Woodstown, N. J., determined to have their Hall swept out and cleaned, when it was unanimously resolved, that Mrs. Keep Secret should be called upon to do the job.

After the lamp-lighter, who well knew the inquisitive character of Mrs. Keep Secret, went and procured a monstrous Billy Goat, and placed it in a closet which was kept as a reservoir for all secret things, he then proceeded to the domicil of the good lady, informed her of the job of cleaning and sweeping the Hall, and requested her to come early next morning, as he would be at leisure to show her what was to be done.

The morning came, and with it, Madam Keep Secret appeared according to promise, with her brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, &c. Door keeper in waiting for her.

Now, madam, said the mischievous door keeper, I tell you what we want done, and how we came to employ you.

One of the brethren said it would be difficult to get any body to do the job, who would not be meddling with the secrets in that closet, because we've lost the key and can't lock it. I assured them that you could be trusted, and so they ordered me to call on you, as I knew you could be depended upon.

Depended upon, says Madam, I guess I can, my poor dead and gone husband, who belonged to the Free Masons, or anti-masons, I don't know which, used to tell me the secrets of the consarn, and when he showed the marks of the gridiron, how he was initiated, and told me all how they fixed poor Morgan, I never told a livin' soul, to this day, and if nobody troubles that closet till I do, they'll lay there and rot, that they will.

"I thought so," says the door keeper, and pointing with his finger to a place where some undignified and indecent brother had thrown out quids of tobacco, "give the whole room a decent cleansing, and I have pledged my word and honor for your fidelity to promises—☞ don't go in that closet," and left our lady to herself.

No sooner had she heard the sound of his feet upon the last step of the stairs, than she exclaimed "the closet! what on earth can be there!—I'll warrant there's a grid-iron or some such nonsense, just like the anti-masons for all the world." She stepped softly to the door of the forbidden closet, turned the button, which was no sooner done than baba, ba, ba, went Billy with a spring to regain his liberty, which came nigh upsetting her ladyship. Both started for the doorway, which was filled with her implements of house cleaning, when all was swept clear from their position to the bottom of the stairs, and drew half the town to witness Mrs. Keep Secret's effort to get from under a pile of goat, pails, tubs, brooms &c.

Who should be the first on the spot but the rascally door keeper, who after releasing the goat, which was made a cripple for life, and unpiling the rubbish that bound the good lady to the floor, anxiously inquired if she had been taking the "degrees." "Taking the degrees!" exclaimed our lady—"if you call tumbling from the top to the bottom of the stairs, with a tarnal goat to jump upon ye as he did me, and hurt 'em to boot, I'll warrant ye they'll make as much noise as me."

"I hope you didn't open the closet, madam," said the door keeper.

"Open the closet! an' sure I did, and didn't Eve eat the apple when forbidden?

"If you want a woman to do anything, tell her not to, and she'll do it sartin. I couldn't stand the temptation. There was the secret; I wanted to know it; and as I opened the closet, out popped the tarnal goat, right in my face. I thought besure it was the devil, and I run for the stairs with it at my heels, when I fell over the tubs, and we all arrived at the bottom as you found us in a heap together."

"But madam," says the door keeper, you are in possession of the great secret of the order, and you must go up and be initiated, sworn. Sworn and ride the goat in the regular way."

"Regular way!" exclaimed the lady, "do you suppose I am going near that tarnal critter again—without a bridle or lady's saddle—no, never; don't want nothin' to do with it or any man that rides it. I'd look nice perched on a goat, wouldn't I? I'll never go near it again nor your hall nuther, and if I can prevent it no lady shall ever join any of the Odd Fellows. Why, I'd sooner be a Free Mason or Anti-Mason, and be broiled on a gridiron as long as a fire could be kept under it, and pulled from garret to cellar with a halter, in a pair of old breeches and slippers, just as my poor dead and gone husband used to tell me they served him, and he lived over it too; but I never could live over such a ride as I took with the goat to-day, and you may rest assured I shall never see a goat again but what I shall think of the Odd Fellows."

A Hint to Clerks.—Dr. Bacon, of the Day Book, makes this calculation: "If a clerk will commence on a salary of $600 a year at the age of twenty-one, with a merchant having a capital of $20,000, and save out of his salary $200 a year, and lend it to his employer at seven per cent. on his note at six months, add the interest to the principal when the note is paid, and lend it again, and so receiving his interest, semi-annually, re-invest it, he will, at the age of forty, have possessed himself of all his employer's capital, and a large share of his profits."

Philosophical happiness is to want little, and to enjoy much; vulgar happiness is want much and enjoy little.

We estimate the number of Shares of Stock in the Central Road already taken in the various counties, according to our means of information, at 3,000, or $300,000; but this won't begin to do. It remains for the Greensboro' Convention, soon to assemble, to devise some means of pushing along a little faster, by sending an active and enlightened Agent into the field. We have no idea the people intend this work to *fail*—surely it cannot *fail* in North Carolina. But it is high time we were fully aroused, for it is certain we cannot begin the work too soon. The feeling in favor of it seems to be increasing hereaway—we don't hear of so much opposition. The feeling in the West is excited and enthusiastic. But below us, we are sorry we cannot see or hear of any action—we need the help of our friends East of Raleigh,—they are deeply interested, and we trust they will soon awake and *go to work!*—*Raleigh Times.*

Odd Fellows' Statistics.—The official Report made at the present meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States, by the Grand Secretary, James L. Ridgely, Esq., presents the following facts:

The Order has prospered and spread greatly in the various States and Territories of the Union. The whole number of lodges at present is 1,712; initiated during the year, 23,350; suspensions, 6,726; expulsions, 848; Past Grand Masters, 188. Total revenue of the Subordinate Lodges, $880,389 32. Number of contributing members, 138,401; Brothers relieved, 19,035; widows relieved, 1,687; brothers buried, 1,162; amount paid for the relief of brothers, $272,175 50; for relief of widowed families, $33,392 33; for education of orphans, $6,732 25; for burying the dead, $51,636 65. Total amount of relief, $363,943 05.

In North Carolina, according to the Returns made by the Grand Secretary, for the year ending 30th June last, the following result appears:—

Initiations 249, Rejections 28, Admitted by Card 44, Withdrawn by Card 88, Reinstatements 17, Suspensions 94, Expulsions 20, Deaths 17, Past Grands 115, Number of Contributing Members 955, Revenue of Subordinate Lodges $7,673 17, No. of Brothers Relieved 105, No. of Widowed Families Relieved 10, No. of Brothers Buried 7, Amount paid for Relief of Brothers $1,031 53, Ditto of Widowed Families $192 00, Ditto for Educating Orphans $109 48, Ditto for Burying Dead $130 00,—Total Amount of Relief $1,463 01. [Lodges Nos. 11, 12, 15 and 18, made no Returns for the last half year in time to be included in the above Statistics.]

Three new Lodges have been Instituted since the meeting of the Grand Lodge of this State in May, viz: Oriental Lodge, No. 24, at Colerain, Bertie county, Instituted May 24, 1849; Piedmont Lodge, No. 25, at Morganton, Instituted July 24; and North State Lodge, No. 26, at Salisbury, Instituted July 28.

We learn that two others will be Instituted in the course of two or three weeks.—[*Observer.*]

Colored Candidate.—Among the names on the State ticket of the Liberty party of New York, we observe that of R. S. Ward, the colored divine, who is a candidate for Secretary of State.

"O, mother, a bee has stung me," said a beautiful little girl as she came running in from the garden. "Never mind child," replied the mother, "it mistook thee for a flower."

It is vain to regret a misfortune when it is past retrieving, but few have philosophy or strength enough to practise it.

Rocky Island Manufactory.—This is a new Wool Manufacturing establishment on the Catawba river in Mecklenburg county, N. C., some ten or twelve miles distant from Charlotte. The proprietors are R. C. Carson, J. A. Young, and Z. A. Grier. The Goods manufactured consist chiefly of *Cassimeres* and *Jeans:* or a variety of *Tweeds* and *Kerseys* for negro wear. We were shown, at the store of Messrs. Boger & Maxwell, in this town, on Tuesday last, three specimens of the *Cassimeres* which are made at this Establishment; and would suggest to gentlemen who take pleasure in encouraging home manufactures, to call and see these goods before they buy their Fall and Winter suits. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them superior to any of the kind that have ever been offered in this market.

Charlotte Journal.

The Boston Post has the following card, signed by five gentlemen of that city:

Horse Charming.—We, the undersigned, have witnessed a somewhat novel and interesting performance upon a young and unbroken horse, owned in this city. The performance took place at Nim's riding school on Wednesday evening, by Mr. O. H. P. Fancher, who is stopping in this city a short time for the purpose of teaching this art. Mr. F. compelled the horse to lie down, when he handled him with as much ease and safety as he would a kitten. He laid down with the horse between his legs and on his neck, stood on his side, knocked his fore and hind feet together, and then caused him to rise half way up. He then stood upon his back, with one foot resting upon the head of the horse. Then the horse was permitted to get up. The horse was then seized by the tail, when he stood perpendicularly upon his hind legs. During all this ceremony the horse did not offer to kick or exhibit any signs of uneasiness, but appeared to be perfectly under the control of his keeper.

A Consequence of Intemperance.—The Brooklyn Daily Advertiser publishes a full report of the Coroner's Inquest, held in view of the body of Mrs. Kinney, of that city, who was strangled by her husband during Thursday night. From the evidence it seems probable that Kinney labored under temporary derangement of mind. He and the deceased had always lived happily together. He had formerly been accustomed to drink heavily; had spoken to his physician about leaving it off entirely; but, owing to his long-continued habit of indulgence and his peculiar temperament, the physician advised a gradual abandonment of the custom. For some weeks he had suffered severe depression, so much so that his wife had been unwilling for him to go out alone, and her mother had slept in the house on the same account. On the night of the murder he seemed so much more cheerful that the mother's presence with the daughter was not thought necessary. There were other facts elicited which indicated a mind thrown from its balance. It seems probable also that after the deed, he stood through the whole night vacantly gazing at the mischief he had wrought. The jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to her death by strangulation at the hands of her husband.

Newspaper Office Robbed—The office of the Boston Advertiser was broken into by thieves on Friday night, and robbed of —$70 in counterfeit notes.

"I'll take the responsibility," as Jenks said when he held out his arms for the baby.

One line, and one fraught with instruction, includes the secret of final success—be prudent, be patient, and be persevering.

STONE & McCOLLUM'S

Leviathan Establishment.



This very Superior and Stupendous Exhibition,

ACKNOWLEDGED WITH ONE ACCORD TO BE THE

LEADING EQUESTRIAN ESTABLISHMENT ON THIS CONTINENT,

Will Exhibit at FAYETTEVILLE, on MONDAY, Oct'r 8, 1849,

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

It is necessary to add, in consequence of the immense amount of humbuggery of late resorted to by *Itinerant Travelling Exhibitions*, that the material of STONE & McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS is entirely new. The extent and grandeur of the outfit this Spring, is without a parallel in the annals of similar Establishments, and required the services of several Mechanics and Artisans to complete the *tout ensemble* of this VAST TRAVELLING CAVALCADE, during the past Winter.

The Corps of Performers

Are of that superior cast not found in Circus Companies generally, numbering among them gentlemen who are alike respected for their estimable qualities in private life, as for their superior performances in public, and with satisfaction we refer to the following names:

IL SIGN'R LUIGI GERMANI, T. McCOLLUM, E. STONE, JOHN SMITH,

Four men the world cannot produce their equals in their respective lines of business, with

M. J. Lipman, D. W. Stone, J. R. Shay, A. Levi, W. Stuart, Le Sieur Edgar, H. Coleman, J. Brown, A. Gates, Masters Burt and Williams.

The Jesters to the Entertainments are W. WORRELL and GREEN JOHNSON,

Of that pure dye so often inquired after by gentlemen visiting similar Exhibitions, attended by ladies. In the representations, so far as the Clowns and other performers in the ring are concerned, no rude jest, or improper action will be tolerated by the proprietors.

With this assurance, we trust the odium heaped upon Travelling Companies generally by a portion of the mass, will, in this instance, be recalled.

"Good actions crown themselves with lasting bays;
Who well deserves, needs not another's praise."

THE GRAND BRASS BAND,

Is another important feature in the annals of *musical connoisseurs*, placed as it is under the direction of its very eminent Leader,

H. K. GAUL,

Forming during the Entertainments in the Circle, the most EFFICIENT STRING BAND—Leader, J. BERNARD. All tend to one grand point, viz: making *Stone & McCollum's Circus* complete in every department.

Every day, between the hours of 8 and 11, (weather permitting) the superior Band will appear in procession, seated in their *Elegant Car*, DRAWN BY TWENTY HORSES! and driven by Mr. JOHN ALLEN, one of the most expert reinsmen of modern days.

Gentlemen Ushers in attendance, to wait on families to their seats.

Prices of Admission.—Box 50 Cents. Children under 10 years of age half price. Pit, for the Negro population, 25 Cents—no half price.

Time of Opening Doors.—Afternoon Representation, 1½ P. M. Night, 7 P. M.

Time of Commencing.—Afternoon, at 2 P. M. Night, 7½ P. M.

G. L. EATON, Agent.

This Company to perform	at Asheborough,	on Monday,	Oct. 1st.
" " "	at Franklinsville,	" Tuesday,	" 2nd.
" " "	at Mt. Vernon Springs,	" Wednesday,	" 3d.
" " "	at Pittsborough,	" Thursday,	" 4th.
" " "	at Abram Hughes',	" Friday,	" 5th.
" " "	at Summerville,	" Saturday,	" 6th.

A CHEERING PROSPECT TO BRITISH IRON MASTERS.

The London Mining Journal, of the 25th August last contains the following remarks on the condition of the British Iron Trade:

"The Iron trade may safely be declared in a very promising condition, and both the home and the foreign trade has improved considerably. It is understood that large orders for rails were received from the United States by the last steamer from America and *that our prospects in that quarter are much more cheering.* The strike among the colliers in South Staffordshire has already caused considerable inconvenience; and it is to be hoped, on account of the autumn shipments, that these differences may be speedily settled. Prices remain much the same as last week, with a firm market. Welsh bars are held firm at £5 5s to £5 10s."

The British Tariff, which our Loco Foco rulers enacted in 1846, is working out its legitimate fruits. Under it, English iron workers are growing rich, while our own manufacturers are becoming bankrupt. Scores of furnaces have been closed, and thousands of operatives thrown out of employment in Pennsylvania. As the result of this (which is the direct result of the Tariff of 1846) *"the prospects are cheering"* in England! Loco Focoism has a happy faculty of consummating measures which oppress our own people, and enrich the people of other countries.

Albany Evening Journal.

While Pennsylvania contains iron enough to lay forty railroads around the earth, the iron rails for the new track, to avoid the inclined plane near Philadelphia, are imported from England. Such is free-trade policy.

It is authoritatively announced that from the pressure of public business, the President will probably not find it possible to resume and complete the Northern tour which was so suddenly interrupted by his illness at Erie.

The Hartford Courant relates a story of a voter in the western part of New York who was hailed and his politics required. "Well," said he, "I ain't nothing! I used to be a Liberty man till the Free Soil party came up, then I joined that party; now that's bust up, I ain't *nothing!*"

The two most precious things on this side of the grave are reputation and life—yet the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one and the meanest weapon of the other.

A Strange Want.—A Bremen Journal contains the following advertisement: "A young gentleman upon the point of getting married is desirous of meeting a man of experience, who will dissuade him from such a step. Address, &c."

Necessity of Change of Air.—An occasional change of air may be said to be almost necessary to the perfect well-being of every man. The workman must leave his work-shop, the student his library, and the lawyer his office, or sooner or later his health will pay the penalty; and this, no matter how great his temperance in eating and drinking; no matter how vigorously and regularly he uses his limbs; no matter how open, and dry, and free from sources of impurity may be the air of the place in which he is employed. In the slightest causes of impaired health the sleeping in the suburbs of the town in which the life is chiefly spent, or even spending a few hours of detached days in some accessible rural districts at a few miles distance from the dwelling, may suffice to restore the healthy balance of the bodily functions, and maintain the bodily machine in a fit state for its duties; or in cases of somewhat more urgency or of somewhat more aggravated character, a more decided change of air, for even a few days, once or twice a year, may suffice to adjust or restore the due economy of the system.—*Robertson on Diet and Regimen.*

Fortune cuts strange Capers!

ONE OF HER PRANKS!

A GERMAN FAMILY, composed of an old man, his wife, and a brood of six healthy and rosy-cheeked children, direct from the "Fatherland," who arrived in Baltimore a few days since, on their way to the "Far West," was robbed the day after their arrival by some unmitigated scoundrel of a small leather trunk containing $4,267 in Gold, which they had brought safely 3000 miles over a treacherous sea to part company with just as they had nearly reached their destination. The distress consequent upon the realization of their loss can scarcely be imagined. But mark the strange sequel. The father, in passing along LIGHT STREET, was prompted by his lucky genius to pause for a moment at the window of Messrs. PYFER & CO., No. 1 Light street, in which a large amount of Gold is displayed to the gaze of the curious, when he yielded to an irresistible yearning to try his Luck in some of their Magnificent Lotteries, in the hope to make up his loss. He purchased a Package of Tickets in the Maryland Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 125, and our readers may judge his surprise and excessive joy, upon learning after the drawing that he had drawn the Brilliant Prize of $20,000, which handsome amount this Far-Famed and Truly Fortunate Lottery Firm promptly paid him without charging any extra discount, when he went his way rejoicing.—*Baltimore paper.*

Straws show which way the wind blows!

PYFER & CO. SELL THE PRIZES!

Fortunes for all at this Lucky House!

A FEW MORE OF THE GLORIOUS RESULTS:

$30,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Columbus, Ohio.
$8,967, Whole Ticket, sent to Georgia.
$3,000, Whole Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$10,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$9,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$9,214, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Indiana.

Every Prize advertised by PYFER & CO. are noticed by the Managers in their Official Reports.

☞ PYFER & CO. pay their Prizes at sight!
Nothing so easy now as to realize a Fortune!
☞ All who read this paper should try their Luck!
A small outlay may secure an independent Fortune!

BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR OCTOBER 1849.

All Orders Strictly Confidential.

Date. Oct'r.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	27.500	75 Nos.	11 drawn	$8	27 50
2	20.000	75 Nos.	15 drawn	5	15 00
3	38.000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
4	25,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
5	3 of 10,000	72 Nos.	13 drawn	5	16 25
6	30,000	75 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
8	24.940	78 Nos.	13 drawn	8	27 30
9	22.500	78 Nos.	14 drawn	5	17 50
10	50.000	75 Nos.	11 drawn	16	56 25
11	24.000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
12	15,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	4	13 00
13	35.000	78 Nos.	16 drawn	10	30 00
15	3 of 15,000	75 Nos.	11 drawn	8	27 50
16	24,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
17	37,377	78 Nos.	14 drawn	10	32 50
18	20,000	75 Nos.	15 drawn	5	15 00
19	18,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
20	30,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50
22	25,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	8	27 50
23	20,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	5	16 25
24	30,000	66 Nos.	10 drawn	10	30 00
25	20.000	78 Nos.	14 drawn	5	17 50
26	15.000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	4	13 00
27	60.000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	20	65 00
29	25,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	8	27 50
30	24.000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
31	33,000	75 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

Please mail orders a few days before the Lotteries draw.

Letters always strongly enveloped and carefully sealed.

None but the Managers' PRINTED DRAWINGS sent from PYFER & CO'S.

Every order to PYFER & CO. is answered by return mail.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, and promptly remitted to any part of the Country for Prizes sold at this Agency.

One Package of Tickets may draw Four Capitals!

☞ Money, in sums however large, can be confidently mailed to the address of PYFER & CO.

Distant Residents throughout the United States, who desire an INCREASE OF FORTUNE, have only to mail an order for a single Ticket or Package, at the prices set forth in the above Schedule, as success must surely crown the result of all orders to the Old Established, Far-Famed and Truly Lucky House of

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1 Light street, Baltimore, Md

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1849.

The Plank Road.—We have great pleasure in stating, that the difficulties in the way of the vigorous prosecution of this work have been happily removed.

Gov. Manly, on being applied to, respectfully declined to arbitrate the question, on the ground of his official position. He made his reasons, we are informed, altogether satisfactory to the committee which waited on him. It was then agreed by both parties to refer the subject to George W. Mordecai, Esq., who kindly consented to act.—The subject having been fully presented to him, he has decided in favor of the route originally designated, and on which the workmen were engaged when the Mandamus was obtained.

On the receipt of this decision, yesterday morning, the Board unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Mordecai, and then unanimously resolved to proceed forthwith to work at the points where operations had been interrupted.

We trust that this decision, and this prompt action, will put an end to all feeling on the subject, here and elsewhere, and do away with those misconceptions, not to say misrepresentations, with which the public mind in some parts of the State has been filled, to the disparagement of our community.

The French Difficulty.—We publish some further articles on this subject, chiefly to show, that there is no reason, either in the Law or in the custom of Nations, for any National difficulty to grow out of the dismissal of the French Minister. It is only in the event of the government of France desiring a *pretext* for a quarrel, that any further difficulty can arise. Two or three weeks hence we shall probably ascertain what the feeling really is in Paris.

Another Rumored Diplomatic Difficulty.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce received the following telegraphic despatch from its Washington correspondent:—

"Washington, Sept. 22, 1849.

"There has been a sharp correspondence between Mr. Clayton and the British Minister, Mr. Crampton. It is believed some high ground has been taken by this government in opposition to the exclusive pretensions of Great Britain." K.

The "exclusive pretensions" here referred to, are understood to be those advanced by Great Britain in behalf of Musquito King—so called—to the exclusive navigation of the St. John's river, the outlet of Lake Nicaragua, from the Machuca Rapid, thirty miles below the Lake, down to the sea; and also to the sovereignty of Grey Town, at the mouth of the St. John's. These pretensions are advanced in opposition to the claims of a Company organized in the United States, under a grant from the government of the State of Nicaragua, for the establishment of a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, by the route of the River St. John's and the Lake Nicaragua.

The "Union" notices this as follows:—

"*Diplomatic Insults.*—It is said that more singular and exceptionable language has been addressed to Mr Clayton by the British Government in reference to the Mosquito king affair, than any that can be extracted from the letters of M. Poussin by the most careful and artful sifting of his language. If such be the fact, why has this language been pocketed? Why not have a flare up with the old ally of federalism, John Bull?—Let us have the correspondence on that affair.—We know what constitutes an insult in French: now let us see what terms in *English* are sufficient to constitute one. We are inclined to the belief that when the operations of the cabinet are known as they will ultimately be, the people will come to the conclusion that the diplomacy of that body will be as funny as General Taylor's *original* speeches in his late cholera tour. We hope that the next specimen of ground and lofty tumbling to which the people are to be treated by the cabinet will be the Mosquito correspondence."

The National Intelligencer of Friday last gives the following quietus to some of the many fabrications going the rounds of the Locofoco press,—which, as usual, has disgraced itself by lugging in the name of a lady, with particulars of her origin, &c. Whether true or false, such things have no business in a decent newspaper.

From the National Intelligencer.

"A statement is going the rounds of the Opposition press that an angry correspondence has arisen between this Government and the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Crampton, about the British claim to the Mosquito Coast. The whole story is a sheer invention. In this respect, it is very like another ridiculous story circulated by the Democratic press, that the Secretary of State had advised that Madame Poussin should not be received at the President's, and that Mr. Poussin resented it by insulting the Government. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no foundation whatever for such a statement, or for any part of it. There were no unkind feelings between Mr. Poussin and any member of the Cabinet. The sole cause of our Government taking offence is to be found in the correspondence of Mr. Poussin alone.

"The Opposition papers have been filled with other fabrications, which we hardly deem worthy of notice; such as, that Washington's Farewell Address has been sent as part of the instructions to our Foreign Ministers, that the Cabinet is divided and not harmonious in its action, &c. All this kind of trash, we suppose, will continue to circulate till after the elections, with a hundred other calumnies upon the President and his Cabinet, which the good sense of the public will enable it to detect, in spite of all the efforts of reckless penny-a-liners and unscrupulous politicians."

Again, the Intelligencer says, in reply to the N. Y. Evening Post,—

"We can assure the Post that there is no ground for the intimation that there was any want of harmony or cordiality between the Secretary of State and the Minister of France prior to the date of the correspondence."

From the Union.

We understand that the last and long letter of M. de Tocqueville, to which we referred in our yesterday's paper, expressed very conciliatory sentiments, and a strong desire to remove all difficulties in regard to M. Poussin's notes, and that the character of this communication has been informally made known to our government, but not by M. Poussin.

We learn that M. Poussin has left Washington for New York.

Anson Superior Court.—The Argus says that the Court was closed on Saturday evening the 22d, after a laborious Term of two weeks, in which more business was transacted than at any previous Term. Besides the criminal business mentioned in our last, a slave named Edmund was found guilty of the murder of his master, May Buchanan, Esq., and sentenced to be hanged on the 26th inst. He was prosecuted by Solicitor Ashe and A. J. Dargan, Esq., and defended by Hon. Robt. Strange, and J. R. Hargrave, Esq. The prisoner made several confessions, the last on being brought up to receive sentence. The Argus thinks, very justly, that as his stories were not consistent with each other, and he himself was undoubtedly guilty, his attempts to implicate others should not be heeded. If others be guilty, they will in due time be exposed. Murder will out!

At Richmond Superior Court, last week, the trial of Dave, for Burglary and Arson, (removed from Cumberland,) was continued by the State, on account of absence of two material witnesses.

The Courts for the remainder of this Judicial Circuit,—Judge Dick presiding,—will be held as follows:—

Robeson	County		October 1st.
Bladen	"	"	8th.
Columbus	"	"	15th.
Brunswick	"	"	22d.
New Hanover	"	"	29th.
Sampson	"	Nov.	5th.
Cumberland	"	"	12th.

The Central Rail Road.—The Newbern Republican says,—

"We need not enlarge upon the advantages to be derived from a connection between the two sections of North Carolina, either commercially, socially, or politically. By the help of the Railroad the same necessaries of life could be procured from the West that our people now procure from the Northern States. Some time ago, we stepped in an Auction room in this town for a moment; the Auctioneer was selling wheat flour, branded "Racine, Wisconsin." Remember that; Wisconsin, a State hardly named in the latest editions of the School Geographies, supplying North Carolina with biscuits and bread. Racine! Why it must be at least 2000 miles distant! We also recollect several instances when the merchants of Eastern North Carolina have imported from New Orleans cargoes of Western Bacon, for the consumption of our citizens. These facts have come under our own observation. It is indeed humiliating to know that an abundance of such things as the East requires is to be found in the West, and yet access to them is denied, because the whole State of North Carolina cannot raise a million of dollars to build a railroad."

Nothing could more plainly indicate the want of our State than the fact mentioned above. And here in Fayetteville, also, a hundred miles further in the interior than Newbern, we have seen Western Bacon, brought, doubtless, from Cincinnati, via New Orleans, selling instead of the surplus which our own State can produce and does produce, but which, for want of facilities of transportation, cannot be brought here except at a heavier cost than it requires to bring the rival article from Cincinnati. With proper roads penetrating the Western part of our State, that region would in twenty years be worth millions of dollars more than it now is. What a sad mistake the people interested in the Central Road are committing, in allowing that enterprize to languish for want of a million of dollars!

Marble and Limestone Quarries.—The Salisbury Watchman mentions an extensive deposite of Limestone, at Shuford's Ferry, in Catawba county. It is believed to extend from King's Mountain by Shuford's, into Stokes county. At Shuford's it is found mingled with marble, in very large beds, presenting every shade of color, from snowy white to deep blue, variegated with white, and susceptible of a fine polish.

And the Asheville Messenger mentions a Marble Quarry on Valley river, in Cherokee county, not surpassed in quality by any in the Union.

The same paper mentions that Lime is so plenty in Buncombe that it sells for ten cents a bushel. The Messenger advises every farmer to put 20 bushels upon every acre of his land. We were travelling in the cars with a Pennsylvania farmer some years ago, through some lands which had Lime spread upon them, and he said that from 50 to 100 bushels to the acre, at from 15 to 20 cents a bushel, were frequently applied in that State. This would keep the land rich for a number of years.

An "Infamous System of Espionage".—The article from the Richmond Whig, under this head, is one of the richest things that has fallen in our way for a long time past. Read it, every body!

For months past the Union has been furiously denouncing the "infamous system of Proscription," as it calls the comparatively few removals made by the present Administration—few compared with the removals under Jackson and Van Buren, whose Administrations the present Editor of the Union (then Editor of the Richmond Enquirer,) sustained with all his might—proscription and all. We suppose this "right about face" movement of Mr. Ritchie suggested the idea to the Whig, under which it has acted, to take from the very columns of the Enquirer itself, (where it formed *the leading article,*) a favorite proposition of 1829, the days of Jacksonism, proposing a grand system of Espionage into the habits of the office holders, with a view to their removal from office. As we have not room for the whole letter, we give its most material part, (that which Ritchie put in italics,) as follows:—

Referring to the opposition party of 1829, the writer in the Enquirer said,—

"*All their efforts, however, must eventually be unavailing if the friends of official responsibility, probity, industry and retrenchment, will lend their aid in communicating correct and authentic information to the proper departments, from the immediate vicinity of every unworthy incumbent, with the qualifications and character of a suitable substitute, instead of permitting their sympathies to be enlisted by the fawning hypocrisy of those who are ready to creep and lick the dust from the feet of those they have reviled. For the people* to volunteer *such information as above indicated, is the only way to insure justice, safety and efficiency to the public service. It only then remains for those who are cognizant of facts which would enlighten the refining and purifying process, to do their duty (notwithstanding the effort to appeal by the bugbear of proscription!) for the most searching eye of an individual, or the determined will of the most devoted patriot, cannot penetrate all the recesses and chasten every public delinquent in this great empire, without the authentic information of creditable eye-witnesses to aid him.* It is moreover, important that this work of reform should be complete, in a prospective point of view."

Such were the "infamous" sentiments of the leaders of Jacksonism at Washington and Richmond in 1829. Such the proscriptive principle on which *they* acted. But old Mr. Ritchie, blinded by the venom of his hate to the present Administration, forgot that it was he who had given it currency twenty years ago, and forthwith fell to denouncing it as the reader will see by reference to the article from the Whig.

Just so has he, for six months past, denounced that "infamous proscription" which his own party gloried in for twenty years. Just so is he now censuring the course of our own Administration for doing an act in its foreign policy which is not only its right but its duty, though he denounced the whigs as guilty of "moral treason," as "giving aid and comfort to the enemy," for daring to complain of Polk's usurpation of all power in waging war against Mexico. The loss of power seems to have turned the venerable Editor's head, so that he forgets all his own doings for twenty years past and is more bitter than any one else in denouncing his own doctrines and acts.

The "Union" boldly charges this letter, as it appeared in the Whig, upon the Cabinet of Gen. Taylor. "Our own Government", says the Union, "the cabinet of Gen. Taylor, has instituted a system of secret inquiry and surveillance." Though not true of the cabinet of Gen. Taylor, there is certainly a strong presumption that it *was* true of the cabinet of Gen. Jackson, in whose close confidence Mr. Ritchie was in 1829, when that letter was written from Washington.

As the Richmond Times aptly remarks,—

"Reflecting men of all parties will ask, how is it, that what convicts Gen. Taylor's Cabinet of an infamous policy, established nothing whatever against Gen. Jackson's? They will consider, too, that the letter, upon which the Union bases all its indignant comments, though not genuine as published now, was *genuine* as published in the Enquirer of 1829; and every word, which the Union now says of the proposition it moots, holds strictly good of the original letter of that day. And the conclusion of all fair minds must be, that the virulent abuse of Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet, with which the Washington organ of the opposition is daily freighted, is of no more proper weight than this most unfortunate denunciation of the "*Infamous System of Espionage.*""

P. S. The venerable Editor of the Union, though he had so much to say whilst he thought the letter was a Whig letter, is almost dumb under the exposure of the Whig. He calls it a "great fraud," and the Whig the most infamous sheet to be found in America. Alas! this only shows how deeply the gudgeon is wounded.

The New York Coalition of Abolitionists and Locofocos.—We think that the Wilmington Journal is mistaken in saying that the meeting at Syracuse, "was simply a meeting of certain persons residing in that town, and its resolutions are simply the private opinion of the individuals." If so, how came John Van Buren there, making a speech and offering resolutions? But be that as it may, (and we have no means at hand to state positively,) there can be no dispute as to the main fact, that the Locofocos proper at New York have agreed to unite with the Free Soilers in combined opposition to the Whigs, and that the Journal, and other Southern papers, so far from denouncing such a union are highly delighted with it.

The following, from the New York Globe, shows for what purpose this coalition was framed. It would be difficult to find a more emphatic illustration of the truthfulness of John C. Calhoun's remark, that the Locofoco party was held together by "the cohesive power of public plunder:"

"Democrats! shall we go to work and elect our whole ticket, which will enable us all to partake of *the fat things* which will fall from the democratic cornucopia, or shall we remain *divided*, and be compelled for a number of years to feed on *short commons* and "cold fodder," until we have not strength enough to withstand a good, stout, old-fashioned Staten Island nor'wester? *What do you say?*"

Washington, Jefferson, and Taylor.—The Locofocos have made a great outcry against Gen. Taylor, because, as they say, (whether truly or not we know not,) that he has submitted questions of state to the vote of his Cabinet, each Secretary having one vote, and he no more, the majority deciding the point. If this be true, it seems that Gen. Taylor has illustrious examples in justification—no less examples than those of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

The following letter from Mr. Jefferson, showing the fact, is taken from the 4th Vol. of Jefferson's Memoirs, page 82. The gentlemen who communicated it to the Baltimore Patriot says, "It is a fact susceptible of the clearest proof that neither Gen. Washington, the first President, nor Mr. Jefferson, the third, even undertook to set aside the opinions of a majority of the Cabinet upon a question submitted to them by the President.

To William Short.

Washington, June 12, 1807.

Dear Sir: The proposition in your letter of May the 16th, of adding an umpire to our discordant negotiators at Paris, struck me favorably on reading it, and reflection afterwards strengthened my first impressions. I made it therefore a subject of consultation with my coadjutors, as is our usage. For our government, although in theory subject to be directed by the unadvised will of the President, is, and from its origin has been, a very different thing in practice. The minor business in each department is done by the Head of the department, on consultation with the President alone. But all matters of importance or difficulty are submitted to all the Heads of departments composing the cabinet; sometimes by the President's consulting them separately and successively, as they happen to call on him; but in the greatest cases, by calling them together, discussing the subject maturely, and finally taking the vote, in which the President counts himself but as one. So that in all important cases the executive is, in fact, a directory, which certainly the President might control: but of this there was never an example either in the first or the present administration. I have heard, indeed, that my predecessor sometimes decided things against his council. * * * I adopted in the present case the mode of separate consultation. The opinion of each member, taken separately, was that the addition of a third negotiator was not at this time advisable. For the present, therefore, the question must rest.

Heavy Loss.—The packet ship Charleston, from New York for Charleston, was burnt at sea on the 21st ult. She had a valuable cargo of Fall goods for Southern merchants, the vessel and cargo being insured in New York for about $200,000. Nothing was saved, except the crew and passengers, who were taken off by a vessel which fortunately was near at hand.

Charleston.—The deaths in Charleston for the week ending on the 22d, were 28, of which 14 were by Stranger's Fever, all foreigners and generally but a short time in the city. The disease is already abating.

Counterfeit Mexican Dollar.—A gentleman has shown us a counterfeit of the above coin. It is well calculated to deceive, without examination, though a careful scrutiny shows it to have the appearance more of pewter than of silver, and it has not the clear ring of silver.

The Iron Interest.—A meeting of those engaged in the Iron works of Botetourt, Rockbridge, and other counties of Virginia, has been called, to unite with the Pennsylvania iron men on the subject of the present depressed condition of their works. It is said that "unless Congress shall do something to relieve the *iron interest* of the country, there will not be a furnace *in blast* in Virginia in twelve months from the present time."

Up to the 1st inst., 2,722,315 lbs. of wrought and rail road iron passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal this year. Up to the same time last year, 11,142,712 lbs. This is a falling off of more than 75 per cent.

The Printing Press.—There is no establishment in the great city of New York, of more interest to a practical Printer, than that of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., where can be obtained every thing that a printer can need, from Quoins at $5 a thousand, up to double cylinder power presses at ten thousand dollars each. The inventive genius of the Messrs. Hoe is wonderful, and it is impossible to estimate the world's indebtedness to them. In our boyish days no better Press was known than the old Ramage Press, on which two workmen were deemed skilful who could, by their combined and arduous labor, throw off some three hundred printed sheets in an hour. Now, we gaze with astonishment upon the huge machine which prints ten thousand sheets in one hour!—Four years ago, one of the brothers took us to their machine shop in the upper part of the city, where were many workmen, engaged upon all sorts of machinery—the steam engine of course doing its share of the labor, from directing the blows of the trip-hammer, (which comes down with the power of a thousand men,) down to the most minute and simple application of its exhaustless capabilities. Above the scores of workmen and the thousand implements by which they were surrounded, in large letters easily to be read from all parts of the first great room, was painted the motto, "*Order is Heaven's first law.—A place for every thing, and every thing in its place.*" And there was no confusion or waste of time amidst the din.

At that time we saw the frame of an immense Press, unfinished, which was designed to print 10,000 sheets in an hour. Having business at their down town office a week or two ago, we inquired about that press, and learned that it was a failure. The many months of time, and thousands of money, spent upon it, were lost. It had to be broken up. But the inventors took courage even from that failure. They made a press which avoided the errors of the first, and fulfilled the grand object which they had in view. Mr. Hoe kindly accompanied us to see some of them in operation. The first we visited was at the Sun office, where, *two stories under ground*, were two of them, costing $10,000 each. One was at work upon the outside form of the Sun. The form of type is screwed fast upon a large cylinder, and contrary to all the experience of a country printer, is made to partake of a cylindrical form by means of column rules thicker at the bottom than on the surface. The form revolves, and at each of four sections of every revolution it passes two rollers from which ink is received, and instantly afterwards prints a sheet. So that in every revolution four sheets are printed. The velocity with which it moves may be imagined, since it makes 2,500 revolutions in an hour. The machine is two stories high, that is, there is a man and boy at each side on the floor (the two men to feed it with sheets and the boys to receive them as fast as thrown out;) and over their heads are two more men and two boys similarly employed. They do not labor—the engine does that—all that is required of them is the closest attention to slide sheet after sheet into the monster's jaws, and to receive them again as they come out printed. The Sun prints *forty thousand* papers every day—the outside in the day-time, the inside at night. This takes nearly 90 reams of paper every day—about as many as we require for the Observer in six months.

We afterwards visited the *lower regions* of the Herald office, where, *under the street*, is located a still larger and more costly Press, which moves with the same velocity, and prints both sides of the paper at the same time. The Herald's circulation is from 20 to 25,000 a day.

We have hoped and expected, for some years past, that the Messrs. Hoe would invent a Press suited to the wants of the country newspapers, to print some 5 or 600 sheets in an hour, and to cost perhaps 4 or 500 dollars—an intermediate machine between the present hand press and the Adams and power presses. But they informed us that they had spent some thousands in the effort, but without success, and had abandoned the idea.

We found what we regard as a *perfect* Self-Inking Machine, and at once ordered one, intending when it arrives, to discard the one we have had in use for four years past, which was an improvement on its predecessor, one we had used for ten years, and which was burnt in our office four years ago. We will be glad to show this admirable machine to any of our typographical brethren who may visit this place, few of whom, we think, will resist the inclination to obtain so labour-saving an article, after seeing it in operation.

The Cheraw Gazette.—Our eye has accidentally fallen on the Gazette of August 14th, (when we were absent.) It contains a long article in relation to this paper, which we choose to notice, even at this late day, lest its Editor should suppose that we either feared to answer his questions or to expose the most important of his misstatements.

The Gazette says,—

"We can say to the Observer, in all candor, that Mr. Clay has never occupied a very high position in our estimation since he was converted from one of the most bitter opponents of the late United States Bank to one of its most ardent supporters, by its patronage and salary. Neither did he improve this position by voting J. Q. Adams President; for which, or something else, he was made Secretary of State. It is said that the shadow always follows the substance; and we are inclined to believe there is some truth in the saying. Not long after Mr. Clay deserted the South and placed a Whig in the National Executive chair, *another* individual, following like a shadow in the distance, was seen to take off *his* coat, which he said had "never fitted" him very well, and put on the livery of a new master; and could our visions penetrate the future, we doubt not that we should see the same shadow still following its substance."

Now we defy the Gazette to show that Mr. Clay ever was an opponent, bitter or otherwise, of "the late U. S. Bank;" or that he ever had a salary, or patronage, from that Bank. We deny the truth of such statements, and call for the evidence. It is true that Mr. Clay opposed the re-chartering of the old U. S. Bank, which expired in 1811; but he not only never was an opponent of the late Bank, but he actually spoke and voted for the passage of the bill to create it. Thus falls to the ground the Gazette's imputation of base motives for a "conversion" which never took place. Equally unfounded, and most emphatically disproved, is the Gazette's *insinuated* charge, that, for voting for Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay was made Secretary of State. A direct charge was too much even for the Gazette, and so it was for that "*or something else*" that the appointment was conferred. If Mr. Clay had been disposed to accept the office as a reward for his vote, he need not have gone to Mr. Adams to obtain it. The fact is established beyond controversy, and is undenied by Mr. Buchanan, that he, Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Jackson's confidential friend, *did* make that very proposition to Mr. Clay, and that neither Mr. Adams nor any friend of his ever did.

We suppose that the covert insinuation in the latter part of the paragraph which we have quoted from the Gazette, is directed against the Editor of this paper. If so, it is as unfounded as those against Mr. Clay. The fact is, (and we have had reason to regret it for many years past,) that we were altogether opposed to the Administration of Mr. Adams from its beginning to its end, and never supported him or Mr. Clay whilst they were in office. It was the conduct of Gen. Jackson and his Administration, which we had assisted to put in office, that induced us finally to oppose him and his party. And we quit him when he was at the height of his power, and not, as the Gazette falsely asserts, when he was down and his rival up.

But all these, manifesting as they do a degree of ignorance, or something worse, inexcusable in an Editor, are nothing to the impudence of another insinuation which the Gazette makes against the Observer. It is needless to repeat the language, but the amount of it is, that the Observer is in the habit of publishing documents in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and none against it, and that many of the readers of the Observer "are profoundly ignorant of its own views upon this subject." All of which we pronounce to be absurdly and unqualifiedly false. We venture to say that there is no reader of the Observer, not even the Editor of the Gazette, who does not know it to be untrue. No man who has read this paper can be ignorant that it is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and that it has published hundreds of articles against it.

But our failure to publish Mr. Calhoun's Southern Address, and Mr. Calhoun's reply to Benton, are cited as evidences of our being hostile to the South, and friendly to the Wilmot Proviso. Then in the same position must be placed nearly one-half of the Southern members of Congress, Whigs and Locofocos, and probably one-half of the Southern Press; for nearly one-half of the first refused to sign the Address, and probably at least one-half of the last refused to publish it. Once for all, we inform the Gazette that we have no confidence in the affection to the Union of Mr. Calhoun and his followers. We believe that his and their course, if not their wishes, tends to a dissolution of the Union. We are against that—against it under any circumstances which have occurred or are likely to occur in our day. Therefore we are not likely to publish Mr. Calhoun's writings on that subject.

After some other misstatements of too little importance to dwell upon, the Gazette says,—

"To vindicate ourself from the unjust insinuations of the Observer, we now make it the following proposition, (viz:) That so soon as that paper shall publish its own opinion upon the Constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, and (if it thinks it unconstitutional) upon the proper course to be pursued by the South, should the said Proviso pass both Houses of Congress and receive the signature of the President, we will set apart two columns of our paper weekly for four weeks, to be filled with such articles as it may select for that purpose."

We have no difficulty in answering the questions of the Gazette, though we are so indifferent as to its mode of filling its columns that we shall not claim the insertion of any thing in return.

The Constitution of the U. States says, (Art. 4, Sec. 3, par. 2,)—"That Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States."

In 1821, Congress passed the bill admitting Missouri into the Union. That bill applied what is now called the Wilmot Proviso to all the Territory North and West of 36° 30′. Was that bill constitutional? We think it was—that the above cited provision of the Constitution made it so. But why state our opinion? It was admitted to be so by every man then in Congress, Northern and Southern. Not a solitary vote was recorded against it. It was admitted to be so by President Monroe, a Southern man, who gave it his official sanction. And we think it is clearly established that Mr. Calhoun himself, then a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, then gave an opinion in its favor. It was admitted to be so by Mr. Polk when he signed a bill containing the Wilmot Proviso; for, though he wrote a paper giving his reasons for signing the bill, he was sworn to support the constitution, and we are not disposed to accuse him of deliberately perjuring himself by signing what he considered an unconstitutional bill.

Unalterably opposed, as we are, to the passage of any bill with the Wilmot Proviso, we yet think, that the above provision of the Constitution, and the above action under it, and the undisputed assent to that action for twenty eight years past, establish beyond question that the Wilmot Proviso is constitutional, however unjust and inexpedient.

Should it again pass Congress, and be signed by the President, we shall leave it to wiser heads than ours to indicate the course to be pursued. But one thing we can say, we are utterly opposed to either nullification or disunion.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The "America" arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Business is not so active as it was last week. Cotton is steady, the sales are moderate, and prices are but little changed. The grain markets are a degree firmer within the last few days, and holders begin to anticipate that they have reached the lowest point, at least for some time to come. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are less encouraging, nevertheless a healthy trade prevails. Our reports from the Continental markets are satisfactory. The funds are steady, but the business going forward is limited. Railway stocks are very dull. There is still a plentiful supply of money, and first rate bills can be discounted on easy terms.

The sales of cotton from the 6th to the 13th inst. were 31,700 bales, of which speculators took 5240 and exporters 3940. The imports during the same period were 12,110. The American descriptions sold were 24,180 bales, at 4⅞ to 6½d. The Committee's quotations, declared at their weekly meeting, held on the 14th, were:—Fair Upland and fair Mobile 5⅜d per lb.; fair New Orleans 5¼d. The stock on hand in Liverpool is 579,450 bales, against 553,230 bales in 1848. The present state of the Manchester market is not encouraging for the raw material. Compared with the prices of last year, the quotations of fair Mobile are ½d and fair New Orleans ¼d per lb. dearer.

Hungary.—The story for Hungary has about all been told, and the news now is comparatively unimportant. Comorn and Peterwardein have not yet surrendered. There is no news of Kossuth's whereabouts.

France.—A letter from Louis Napoleon to his friend Ney has been published in the Moniteur, and virtually acknowledged by the Cabinet. It makes some talk in political circles, and the following is an extract:

"The French Republic has not sent an army to Rome to put down Italian liberty, but on the contrary, to regulate it by preserving it against its own excesses, and to give it a free and solid basis, by replacing on the Pontifical throne, the Prince, who first had boldly taken the lead in all useful reforms. I learn with pain, the benevolent intentions of the Holy Father, as well as our own actions, remain sterile in presence of hostile passions and influences. The desire of certain persons appears to be to make proscription and tyranny, the basis of the Pope's return. Say to Gen. Rostolan from me, that he is not to permit that under the shadow of his tri-colored flag, any act be committed which can lower the character of our intervention. I thus sum up the restoration of the Pope's temporal power:—A general amnesty,—the secularization of the Administration,—the code of Napoleon's liberal Government."

The Cuba Hunt.—The Cuba insurrection has excited the attention of the Spanish Cabinet.

The Roman Crisis.—Letters of the 5th inst. mention that the crisis there is becoming more menacing. A rupture was imminent. It was considered probable that the Pope would finally place himself under the Austrian flag. In the Legations, it was stated in Gaeta that, had the President's letter been officially published to the Corps Diplomatique, they would have thought it their duty to protest against it.

Cholera in London.—The deaths from the cholera in London on the 11th and 12th were 840. It was also prevailing badly in Scotland.

We understand that in consequence of there being in circulation, a number of well executed counterfeit Fifty Dollar notes of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, payable at the Branch at Morganton, the Bank has determined to retire from circulation all Branch notes of that denomination as speedily as possible.

Raleigh Register.

Honorable Liberality.—Fortune is represented as blind; but, in bestowing her favors, it would seem that she sometimes takes the bandage from her eyes, and gives opulence to those who have the spirit to use it nobly. We subjoin an example, though far from being the first one exhibited in the same munificent individual.

In subscribing a liberal sum to the Washington National Monument, the Hon. Abbott Lawrence writes thus to Hon. E. Whittlesey, the general agent:

"I deem it a privilege to be instrumental in performing an act of justice to the Father of his Country, which has been too long delayed; and beg to say that I shall be ready, if I live, to subscribe *again* and *again*, if required, to accomplish the object."

"When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow.—When I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together."—*Selected.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 26th ult., by Rev. D. J. Simmons, Mr. NOAH JORDAN to Miss SARAH CAROLINE SIMONS. Also, by Rev. Mr. Purifoy, Mr. ROBERT MITCHELL to Miss SUSAN MASSEY, daughter of Mr. Thos. H. Massey.

In this county, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Neill McKay, Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, of Fayetteville, to Miss MARY W., daughter of Alex. McAlister, Esq.

In Lexington, on the 18th ultimo, by Rev. Wm. Paisley, Rev. BENJ. BELL and Miss MARY, daughter of Rev. Jesse Rankin.

In Richmond county, by T. Bostick, Esq., Mr. JOHN McNAIR to Miss C. BALDWIN.

In Richmond county, Mr. R. BALDWIN to Miss WEEKS.

In Union county, on the 26th ult., JOSIAH WINCHESTER, Esq., to Miss MARY, daughter of Col. John McCollum.

In Union county, on the 26th ultimo, CALVIN CROWDER, Esq., to Miss HARRIET HASTY.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday last, of Consumption, Mr. CARLTON J. CAMPBELL.

In this county, on Monday the 24th ult., at the residence of her father, the Rev. A. McLennan, CHRISTIAN McLENNAN, aged 23 years.

Of consumption, in Springfield, Vermont, on the 5th inst., LEVI L. TOWER, aged 39. Mr. Tower was a native of Vermont, but came to this State some 12 or 15 years ago. He was engaged in the Mercantile business in Raleigh, then in Pittsborough, whence he came to this place in '45. He was a man of strong natural abilities, well cultivated. He was humble, kind hearted, and friendly; strictly honest in all his dealings, deeply pious, and an undeviating friend of the Church. Hence he died in peace. He was a communicant in the Methodist Church for a number of years. He has left a wife and two children, one an infant, to mourn his untimely departure and their irreparable loss. God bless the widow and take care of the children! A Friend.

In Wilmington, on the 18th ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM WOODARD.

In Bladen county, on the 23d ult., of consumption, Miss SALLY ANDRES, aged about 17 years, daughter of the late Col. Samuel Andres, and sister of the late Dr. Wm. S. Andres, who died of the same disease on the 24th July.

In Hillsborough, on the 22d ult., after a protracted illness, Maj. JOHN TAYLOR, in the 72d year of his age. The deceased was for more than forty years Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

On the 5th ult., at Uniontown, Perry county, Alabama, Mr. GEORGE B. WITHERSPOON, aged 22 years, youngest son of Rev. Dr. Witherspoon of Hillsborough.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 2.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5½ a 6½	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5
Cotton,	9½ a 10	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	a 60	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 5	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has advanced: principal sales 9½ to 10. Flour dull at 4½ to 4¾ and 5.—Corn 60. Flaxseed 1 00. Oats 25 to 30.—Wheat 75 to 80. Bacon 5½ to 6½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8. Corn 50 to 52—Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 5 75. Lard 9½ to 10. Lumber—Flooring Boards 7 00 to 8 00; Wide 5 00; Scantling 3 50 to 4 00. Mill Timber 2 00 to 4 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 23; Virgin Dip 3 15. Tar 1 40 to 1 45. Spirits Turpentine 25 to 26.

CHERAW MARKET.

Cotton.—Sales this week about 225 bales, mostly new, at from 9 to 10 cents.—principally from 9½ to 10; nearly all coming in being fair cotton.

Cotton at Charleston 8⅞ to 10⅞. New Orleans Corn 62. Flour 5¼ to 5½.

New Orleans, Sept. 27.

Very unfavorable accounts continue to be received of the Cotton crop. It is now conceded that the crop must be far short of an average one, even under the most favorable circumstances. The market is quiet. Yesterday's sales do not exceed 175 bales. The prices, however, are very firm.

Total receipts of Cotton, 30,835 bales against 70,101 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

We have no arrivals of Steamboats to report this week in consequence of the low state of the water. The rain on Sunday was not sufficient here to affect the streams, but appearances indicate copious showers after so long a drought.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22.—Schr. Ira Brewster from New York. 24.—Brig Hellvellyn from Savannah; Schrs. Jonas Smith and Olive from New York, Pearl, Albion, Maria, and Express from Onslow county, Mona from Boston, Eli Townsend from Providence, R. I., D P Woodbury from Shallotte. 25.—Schrs. Sarah Elizabeth from Philadelphia, Volant from Onslow county.

☞ The next Term of Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN'S School will open at the usual time, Monday the 15th of October. Terms as heretofore.

Oct. 1, 1849. 2w

☞ Carolinian 2 weeks.

A CARD.

MRS. C. S. HAWLEY will resume her School on Monday the 15th of October.

Oct. 1, 1849. 2w

SELLING AT COST.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES at New York cost, for Cash. The quality is equal if not superior to any in the place. Call and examine.

☞ I still carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS. Clothing made to order, neatly and fashionably, at my Shop on Hay street.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Sept. 25, 1849. 1wpd

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to G. & H. McMillan are requested to call and settle by the first November, as further indulgence cannot be given.

October 1. 87-4w

☞ Carolinian 4 wks.

Valuable Turpentine Lands FOR SALE.

ONE tract containing 672 acres, joining A. Ray, Esq. On this tract are about 15,000 Turpentine boxes cut, and yields well. The other tract lies on the waters of Carver's Creek, containing about 2500 acres. On this Land there are *two good* Mill sites, with an abundance of Timber to saw, and for Turpentine is as good as any in the county. On the premises are a good Cooper Shop and Stables, and all necessary buildings for hands, &c. The Land I will sell on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the date of bonds.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on me at Fayetteville, or on Mr. Bowlin on the premises. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1850.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Oct. 1, 1849. 87tf

Postscript.

A Specimen.—As might have been expected, the Salisbury Watchman chuckles over the prospect of our Plank Road "going down." Noticing the writ of Mandamus, it says,—

"What the objection is, we are not informed; but it goes to show what we have always thought, that the people of Fayetteville do not know what they do want, and that unless every thing in the way of improvement bends that way, and can be made to suit all, it must go down. Such at least seems to be the generally received opinion, and the way they have acted on one occasion before, proves it to be very nearly or quite correct."

This is too laughable to be treated seriously, even to repel the gross slander upon our community which it contains. Let it pass, with the assurance, that the only thing "going down" at present, in these parts, is the spade and pick of the laborer. The work was recommenced this morning.

Western Turnpike.—The corps of Engineers, Commissioners, &c. are now under full headway, and have about 18 miles surveyed, making a most excellent grade, and what may appear strange for that distance, there is no place that rises more than *five feet in the hundred.*

Asheville Messenger.

Monumental Marble.—Gov. Manly some weeks since proposed to receive a block of native marble from some one of the several quarries in the State, and have it dressed and forwarded as a *State donation* to the National Monument to Washington now in course of erection. A tender was consequently made by gentlemen of Lincoln county, of either white or colored marble, for that purpose; and a block of white has been accepted by the Governor, as we learn by a letter from him published in the Lincoln Courier.

Greensborough Patriot.

The Manchester Spinners are reported by the last arrival from England, to have passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we will continue to buy sparingly until better as well as more reliable advices regarding the growing crop in the United States, shall have been received.

Resolved, That we believe the outcry relative to damage experienced by the growing crop from innundations, cotton worms, &c., as well as the reported shortness of the crop, *to be all humbug.*

LIFE INSURANCE.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.

Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR, General Agent, New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

MORE TIME.

THE Subscriber, (North-East corner Market Square,) has returned from New York, with that kind of a stock of goods that will suit this Market. They are pretty;—they are good,—and they are really very cheap. Watches of all kinds—as high as you want, or as low as you want; Jewelry that embraces all of the latest styles, tastes, and fashions.

A large lot of Military goods, from the large bass drum to the smallest button. Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; silver ware, from the soup ladle to a salt spoon; pistols, from the ivory handle revolver to the german brass barrel; fine lot of double-barrel Guns; single ditto; any quantity of fine pocket knives; beautiful lot of coral necklaces; fine and common accordeons; gold pens; and almost any thing else you may call for in his line, and perhaps a little out of it. Step in, Gentlemen, and get your watches repaired.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.

October 1, 1849. 87-2m

Carolinian and Communicator copy.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Saturday, the sixth day of October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises; the Land, Warehouses, Rail Road Cars, and other Apparatus, formerly belonging to the "Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Pee Dee Rail Road Company," now the property of the undersigned.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
HIRAM ROBINSON,
By his Attorney, Benj. Robinson.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1849. 86-ts

POSTPONEMENT.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. Campbell, the above Sale is postponed until further notice.

October 1. 1w

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERY.

What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and so strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the predjudices of all respectable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

[From the Boston Post.]

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington Street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints.—Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing colds and other complaints incident to this season of the year.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and Wm. Shaw, Wilmington, N. C.; and by Dr. A. Malloy, Cheraw, S. C.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1849.

B. C. Williams *vs.* Charles Chalmers and others.

IN this cause, on motion, leave is given to Plaintiff to amend his Bill by making parties, and in other respects. It appearing to the Court, that Lydia McBryde and Archibald McBryde are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for 6 weeks, notifying said non-residents of this proceeding, and that they appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1849.

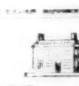
S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Friday the 28th ult., my negro man ELIJAH, about 26 or 27 years old, spare built, and has lost his toes, caused by being frost-bitten. He carried off a good deal of clothing, among which was a snuff colored coat, and a hat made of white oak splits and covered with blue calico. He was raised in Stokes or Surry county in this State, and is known in and about Greensborough, N. C. I bought him in Richmond, Va., two years ago, as the property of Thomas M. Wormack of North Carolina. He says he has a wife near Salem, and I expect he is making his way back again to that part of the country. I will give a reward of $10 for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JOHN HERRING.

Gravelly Hill, Bladen, Oct. 1, 1849. 87-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon. I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 72tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,
Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,		$10 50
" Petersburg " "		7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matters upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse the vital powers and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand, ready for immediate use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air and change of scene, will much help in the cure. But the pills are all-sufficient, if persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

August 10, 1849. 80-1m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE, (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is kept open at present by the Subscriber. Thankful for the liberal patronage received so far, *he pledges himself* to spare no pains to render Travellers that may call on him comfortable during their stay.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, Moore co., Sept. 7, 1849. 83-1f

MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November, and terminate the first Saturday in March, on the following branches:

Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by JOHN BELLINGER, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, ST. JULIAN RAVENEL, M. D.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened the 1st day of November under the direction of the Demonstrator.

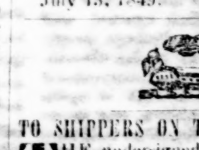
Clinical Lectures will be delivered by Drs. CAIN and HAYNE at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

Surgical operations furnished by the College Hospital are performed before the class.

Good boarding and lodging can be obtained at from three to four dollars per week.

JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D., Dean.

July 13, 1849. 82-6w



TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

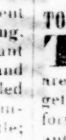
We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

Summer Millinery.



Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

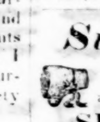
Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

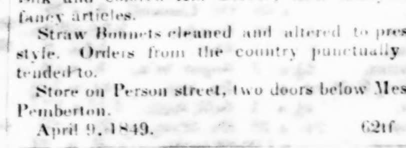


F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

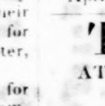
Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 51-1yp

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE at present occupied by E. L. Winslow, Esq., to whom apply, in the absence of the subscriber. Possession given in a few days.

E. J. HALE.

August 6.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope.

WE have just received our supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will send in their orders.

COOK & TAYLOR.

August 7, 1849.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

GROCERIES, &c.

WE have received by late arrivals, the following GOODS, which will be sold at moderate prices:—

75 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do. Laguira do,
10 do. Old Java,
5 hhds. Cuba Sugars,
5 do. St. Croix and Porto Rico,
20 bbls. and half bbls. Refined Sugars,
2 boxes Loaf Sugar,
20 boxes common and family Soap,
5 boxes Steam Refined Candy,
2 do. Capers,
10 qr. casks assorted Wines,
5 do. Imported French Brandy,
Old Otard Brandy and Holland Gin,
Sallad Oil, Indigo, Nutmegs, Starch,
50 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather.

Also, in Store,
2000 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
2500 bushels Rock Alum do.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

Cashwell & Blossom,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores, NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!



THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov 16, 1848. 41Y

WITHOUT RUBBING OR BOILING.

THE right for using "THIBET'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND," for washing and cleansing Clothes without rubbing or boiling, together with the recipe for making the "Compound," for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

July 30, 1849. 78-tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

FASHIONABLE
Clothing Establishment,
No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1849. 74tf



The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash.

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
Of Hampden Sidney College,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE twelfth annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, October 22d, 1849, and continue until the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Museum, Apparatus and illustrations for the demonstrator departments have recently received many additions, and are now very complete. The facilities for Practical Anatomy are unsurpassed. The Clinical advantages are fully commensurate with the wants of the student, and especially valuable to those preparing for practice at the South. Clinical Lectures are given twice a week in the College Infirmary, (which is in immediate contiguity with the College,) and once a week in the Richmond Alms House. In these institutions the diseases occurring in Southern practice are met with, and the student has the most eligible opportunities of becoming acquainted with their types and treatment. The frequency of Surgical operations before the class, together with the facilities for witnessing the treatment of Surgical cases, renders this one of the best Schools of Practical Surgery.

Charges—Matriculation $5, Tickets of the Professors $105, Practical Anatomy $10, Graduation Fee $25; Board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, may be obtained at $2½ to $1½ per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 3, 1849. 80-10w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1849.

Pency Flowers, *et. al.*, *vs.* Averitt Nichols, Administrator of Averitt Nichols, James Everitt Nichols.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant, James Averitt Nichols, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said James Averitt Nichols to come forward at the next Term of said Court, to be held at Whiteville, on the 2d Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, 1849.

85] THOS. M SMITH, C. C. C.

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

NOTICE.
LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
All kinds of Country Produce:
Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.
Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall, Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter, Owen Fennell,
John Dawson, A. L. Price,
Wilmington, N. C.

July 13, 1849. 76-3m

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,			$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,			1 00
Room rent, per quarter,			1 00
Contingent expenses,	do.	do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

W. BRANSON,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

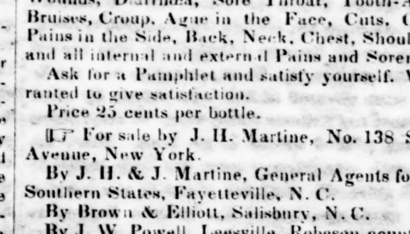
Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S



DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA
Wonder and Blessing of the Age.
GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates, new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

Dr. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant.

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully.

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff *a great Remedy for Females, &c., &c.,* and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Very respectfully

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

Don't let them Die.

Several thousand children died in this city last season, who could have been saved by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and there are thousands of children who are now suffering from bad sores and humors—others are puny and weakly—which, unless assisted, will make effeminate men and women, if they do not die, which is highly probable. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla will rectify this. It is peculiarly adapted to children of slender constitutions, and when diluted with water, it is a delightful beverage, and children love it dearly. It will prevent and cure the Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus. We trust there is no father or mother who is so penurious or inhuman as to deprive their children for a dollar, of this invaluable remedy, which will certainly restore them to health.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to Certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

Notice of Removal.—After the first of September, 1849, Dr. S. P. Townsend's New York Office will be in the South Baptist Church, No. 82 Nassau street, which is now undergoing a thorough change, and will be fitted for the better accommodation of the proprietors and the public.

Take particular Notice.—No Sarsaparilla is the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, unless signed by S. P. Townsend.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Dealers in Medicines generally throughout the United States.

Notice to Shippers by Cape Fear River.

AT a meeting of the Presidents, Directors and Proprietors, of the *Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Merchants' Steam Boat Co.*, and *Cape Fear Steam Boat Co*, held in the Town of Fayetteville, August 21st, 1849, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the owners of Goods, Produce, or Freight of any kind, received by either of the Lines of Steam Boats, are to pay all expenses that accrue in Wilmington, except *Labor, Storage,* and *Commissions.*

Resolved, That the deduction of 10 per cent on all Ocean Freights, heretofore made to all Shippers of Goods via Cape Fear River, be abolished on and after the first of September next, and the Agents give public notice of the same.

G. DEMING,
President Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
A. W. STEEL,
President Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Proprietors Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, August 21, 1849. 82-6t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1849.

Duncan McNeill *vs.* Effy McNeill, Nancy Murphy, et al., heirs at law, legatees and devisees of Murdock Murphy, dec'd.

Motion to admit to solemn and final probate a paper writing purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Murdock Murphy, dec'd.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Archibald McAlister, John McAlister, Charles McAlister, Alexander McAlister, Nancy McAlister, Catherine McAlister, Euphemia Murphy, Eleanora Murphy, and James Archibald Murphy, are not inhabitants of the State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said parties above named, Defendants in said motion, to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Town of Lumberton on the 4th Monday in November next, on Tuesday of said Term, and shew cause, if any they can, why said paper writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said Murdock Murphy, dec'd, should not be admitted to solemn and final probate.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1849, and of American Independence the 73d year.

SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.

Issued 12th Sept. 1849. 85-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1849.

James Bryan *vs.* Joshua Bryan, John Bryan, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, George Thaggard and wife Mary, George Bryan, John S. Pearson, Wm. G. Bryan, and Andrew J. Bryan.

ORIGINAL BILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Wooten and wife Jane, George Thaggard and wife Mary, and George Bryan, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to appear at a Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, or Judgment will be taken *pro confesso*, and the bill heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Alex'r J. Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1849.

ALEX'R J. TROY.

[Pr. of adv. $3 25.] 81

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;

To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.

April 7, 1849. 62tf

Protection Insurance Company,
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Lime.

J. & T. WADDILL.

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

Valuable Mills,
PLANTATION & NEGROES,
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell upon a long credit, my Plantation and Mills lying on the Three Creeks, in Marlborough District, S. C., five miles from Hunt's Bluff Landing on the Great Pee Dee River, and ten miles below Bennettsville. The Plantation contains about 1500 ACRES OF LAND, 3 or 400 Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. It is desirably located, both for residence and planting, being recommended by health and pleasantness of situation, by its quality and certainty in producing crops, and its natural position and structure are remarkably fitted for improvement. This tract includes some fine Bay and Creek Lands, together with the best Cane Pasture for Cattle and Range for Hogs the country affords. On the premises are all necessary buildings, and also a Cotton Screw, and Gin worked by water.

The MILLS are one Wheat, two Grist, and one Saw on the improved plan. They have all been recently repaired and have an extensive custom, being most advantageously situated. The supply of water is obtained from three distinct creeks. Corn and Wheat readily command the best prices, and Lumber is sold at $10 per 1000 feet.

I will also sell some 15 or 20 NEGROES.

☞ Any person wishing to invest at this favorable time, will apply on the premises to

L. B. PRINCE.

August 28, 1849. 84-6w

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42